

MORTON & EDEN

War Medals, Orders and Decorations



London
6 July 2017

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Lower Grosvenor Gallery
The Aeolian Hall, Bloomfield Place
New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Thursday 6 July 2017
at 12.00 noon and 2.30 pm

Public viewing:

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

Monday 3 July 2017	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Tuesday 4 July 2017	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Wednesday 5 July 2017	10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Or by previous appointment.

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Enquiries:

James Morton or David Kirk

Cover illustrations:

Lot 44 (*front*); lot 189 (*back*); lot 9 (*inside front*)

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Sterling Cash. Subject to statutory limits.

Order of Sale

Thursday 6 July 2017

Starting at 12.00 noon

World Orders, Medals and Decorations	lots 1-69
including Russian Orders, Medals, Decorations and Badges	lots 37-56
A Collection of Orders, Decorations and Medals from Afghanistan	lots 70-175

Starting at 2.30 pm

The Keppel Family Medals	lots 176-177
British Orders and Decorations	lots 178-183
British Campaign Medals	lots 184-270
Miscellaneous	lots 271-278
British Gallantry Awards	lots 279-292
Life Saving Awards	lots 293-294

The condition of most of the coins and medals in this catalogue is described by the use of conventional numismatic terms. For an explanation of these expressions, or for any further information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

SESSION ONE

Thursday 6 July, starting at 12.00 noon

WORLD ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

1

Bahrain, Order of Military Service, Second class breast badge, by Spink and Son, in silver, width 44.5mm, *in case of issue, with related miniatures, fittings and wearing diagram, extremely fine* £100-150



2

Brazil, Order of the Southern Cross, Grand Officer's set of insignia by La Royale, Rio, in silver-gilt and enamels, comprising neck badge, width 62.5mm and breast star, width 73.5mm, *brooch-pin of breast star cut off near the hinge, otherwise generally good very fine* (2) £200-300

Provenance: Awarded to a member of the VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER family. See also lots 3, 8, 35, 64 and 69.



4



5



6



8



7



- 3
***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, First type, Second Class, Third Grade neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, with central coral, *rev.*, plain, double ring suspender with barrel loop, 118.5 x 92mm, *chased in fields, good very fine and rare*
£6,000-8,000

Provenance: Awarded to LUDWIG JOHANN CHARLES VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER (b. 1874), who was the Dutch Consul-General and Senior Consul in Shanghai. See also lots 2, 8, 35, 64 and 69.

- 4
***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type, Second Class, First or Second Grade neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels with orange-red smooth corals as both centre and top stones, fitted with a plain riband carrier, width 48.5mm, *good very fine*
£600-800

- 5
***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type, Second Class, First Grade breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels with orange-red corals as both centre (engraved) and top (plain) stones, of compact module and with plain vertical brooch-pin suspension, width 82mm, *minor losses to enamel, good very fine*
£1,500-2,000

- 6
***China, Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain**, Second Class, Second Grade breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, 94.5mm, *lower tip of star slightly bent and central stone with a minor edge chip, extremely fine*
£2,500-3,500

- 7
***China, Order of the Golden Grain**, Second Class, breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, 90mm, *good extremely fine, toned*
£1,800-2,200

- 8
***China, Order of the Golden Grain**, Third Class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 60.5mm, *moderate overall wear, very fine*
£700-900

Provenance: Probably awarded to LUDWIG JOHANN CHARLES VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER (b. 1874), who was the Dutch Consul-General and Senior Consul in Shanghai. See also lots 2, 3, 35, 64 and 69.



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9
***China, Order of the Striped Tiger, Nationalist Issue**, First / Second Class set of insignia, in silver-gilt and enamels including Nationalist standard placed on ground before the seated tiger, comprising First Class sash badge, width 77.2mm, on First Class sash and Second Class breast star, width 80mm, all in original lacquer case for a Second Class set, *sash badge mounting hook strained and both pieces of insignia showing some wear and minor enamel damage, generally good very fine, seemingly worn as a set and extremely rare* (lot)
 £12,000-15,000

10
***China, Order of the Striped Tiger**, a miniature breast badge of good quality, in silver-gilt and enamels, uniface, 32 x 19mm, *good very fine and rare*
 £150-200

11
***China, Order of the Brilliant Jade**, Sixth Class breast badge, in silver-gilt, silver and blue enamel with blue jade centre, reverse numbered '65', width 63mm, *extremely fine*
 £1,200-1,500

12
***China, Order of the Brilliant Jade**, Eighth Class breast badge, in silver-gilt, silver and blue enamel, with white jade centre, reverse numbered '14', width 63mm, *in fitted black lacquer case of issue, the base with maker's mark, extremely fine*
 £1,500-2,000

13
***China, Order of the Cloud and Banner**, Second Class set of insignia, in silver-gilt and enamels, comprising double-sided sash badge, width 72.5mm and breast star, reverse numbered '674', 76mm, *some enamel flaking on centre of one side (only) of badge and also on the centre and at two points of star, otherwise good very fine, with original sash* (lot)
 £3,000-5,000

14
***China, Kuang-Hsu Envoy Medal**, circa 1902 (year 28), in base silver and blue enamel, *obv.*, two dragons around central character, legend above, all on a pale blue enamel ground, *rev.*, impressed characters, 34mm (excluding suspension), *with integral suspension to which a suspension clip on a short chain is fitted, very fine*
 £350-450

15
***China, Merit Medal**, in silver, 1914-15, issued in the name of Li Guo-Jun (great-nephew of Li Hung-Chang), 39.5mm, *with swivel suspension and original multicoloured watered silk ribbon, very fine*
 £300-400

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



16



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16

***China, Republic, Red Cross Merit Medal**, in bronze and enamels, by Vaughton, Birmingham, *obv.*, bust of Li Yuan-Hung threequarters left, *rev.*, enamelled Red Cross at centre (Barac 186), *extremely fine, with original ribbon and brooch suspension* £700-900

17

***Denmark, Order of the Dannebrog**, Commander's neck badge, Christian IX issue (1863-1906), in gold and enamels, height 79.5mm (excluding riband carrier), width 39.8mm, *extremely fine, with neck riband and an associated case* £1,000-1,500

18

Ethiopia, Order of the Star, Grand Cross sash badge, in bronze-gilt, width 80mm, *extremely fine* £100-200

19

France, Légion d'Honneur, a Peninsular War miniature breast badge, in silver and enamels with gold centre, carried on a full-sized ribbon inscribed in ink 'Taken from a French Officer at Badajos April 6th 1812', 12.5mm, *about very fine*; and a miniature **Order of the Lys**, in silver and enamel and of similar period, 20mm, *very fine but suspension broken* (2) £100-150

20

France, Légion d'Honneur, Louis Philippe issue (1830-48), Knight's breast badge and Second Empire Knight's breast badge, both in silver and enamels, with gold centre, *both chipped, good fine* (2) £100-150

21

***France, Légion d'Honneur**, Third Republic, Officer's breast badge in gold and enamels, *good extremely fine* £200-300

22

France, Exposition Universelle 1867, silver medal, by H. Ponscarne, reverse cartouche with die struck naming **Son Exc. Lord Cowley**, 68mm, *extremely fine* £150-200

HENRY RICHARD CHARLES WELLESLEY, 1ST EARL COWLEY, KG, GCB, PC was British Ambassador to Paris 1852-1867 and was associated with many momentous events in Anglo-French relations during the reign of Napoleon III.

23

***Germany, Saxony, Order of St Henry**, Knight's badge, 1807-15, in gold and enamels, width 35.5mm, *Saint's portrait partially worn and with losses to green enamel, otherwise very fine and rare* £3,000-5,000



24

Germany, A WWI Iron Cross and Memorial Cup Pair with original citation card, comprising:

Imperial, Iron Cross, 2nd Class, dated 1914, in silver and iron, with 'M' mark on suspension ring;

A named and engraved 800 silver Memorial Cup and original citation & photo card, engraved '**Sebastian Hofer 13 April 1918**;

Also offered with 'Stereobild' citation card & portrait picture, confirming the recipient as **Sebastian Hofer, 2nd Reserve Infantry Regiment, killed in action on 13 April 1918 by an artillery shell**, at the age of 37 years and 4 months old. *Medal good very fine, cup somewhat unevenly toned, very fine or better, and rare* (2) £200-300

Many such 'Ehren Pokal' cups were sold for scrap during the post WWI depression in Germany, and as such they are rare to the market, particularly when offered with the original 'Stereobild' citation. The above recipient was also entitled to the military merit cross, as noted on the card. The 2nd Reserve Infantry Regiment appears to have been part of the 3rd Reserve Division, which at the time of Sebastian Hofer's death is recorded as having been positioned in a trench system to the north of Ailette, France, near the Chemin Des Dames in the Aisne area.

25

***Germany, A WW2 Blockade Runner's Badge & Lapel Pin Set**, designed by Otto Placzek of Berlin, and made by Schwerin of Berlin, in original fitted black leatherette case of issue with blue velvet-type interior, comprising:

Full-size tombac badge with maker's name to reverse and brooch pin, 50mm;

Half-size tombac lapel badge with machined metal pin to reverse, 26mm;

Well-toned, some wear to case, badges good very fine, and a scarce boxed set (2) £400-500

This award was instituted on 1 April 1941 for services in successfully circumventing the British & Allied Naval blockade of Germany. It was also awarded to those who scuttled a ship or prevented a ship from falling into enemy hands, or to those who served (and were wounded) aboard a ship which was lost in action.



26



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34



26

***Greece, Order of St George and Constantine**, breast star in silver-gilt and enamels, unsigned, 55 x 67.2mm, *extremely fine and rare* £2,000-3,000

27

***Greece, Order of the Redeemer**, Commander's neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, by Lemaitre, Paris, width 46mm, *extremely fine, cased* £1,000-1,200

28

***Libya, Order of the Grand Conqueror**, Grand Cross breast star, in silver gilt and green enamel, with gilt map of the Arab world within the central design, stamped '.925' on reverse and with traces of further marks, 93mm, *extremely fine and rare* £600-800

29

Kuwait, Order of Military Duty, breast badge of the First Rank, in silver-gilt with white enamel centre, width 55.5mm, *about extremely fine* £70-100

30

***Mongolia, Order of the Polar Star**, 3rd type, no. 2709, Russian-made, with screwback suspension, *good very fine* £200-300

31

***Montenegro, Order of Danilo I**, Third Class, Commander's neck badge, in silver and enamels with gold centre and gold crown, width 48.5mm, *good very fine* £600-800

32

***Montenegro, Order of Danilo I**, Third Class, Commander's neck badge, in silver and enamels with silver-gilt centre and crown, width 50.5mm, *numeral '5' missing from reverse centre and a small chip to white enamel, about very fine, with original neck riband* £300-400

33

Morocco, Wissam al-Arch (Order of the Throne), First class breast star, in silver, with gilt and green enamelled centre, width 75mm, *extremely fine* £200-300

34

***Nepal, Nepal-Tibet War 1855-56**, silver medal, 39mm (excluding suspension), *very fine and rare* £250-350

Following Nepalese incursions into Tibet in 1855, a war in the passes between the two countries reached a stalemate. In negotiating a Nepalese withdrawal the Tibetans agreed to pay a nominal annual subsidy of 10,000 rupees to the Nepal Durbar and to allow a Nepalese trading station to operate at Lhasa.

35

Netherlands, Red Cross Medal For Merit, in silver with red enamel cross, 35.4mm, *edge bruise, good very fine*; with a good dress miniature of the award, lapel badge, cloth badges and original award document dated 15 Feb. 1952 (lot) £150-200

Provenance: Awarded to H.K.C. VON ZEPPELIN-OBERMÜLLER. See also lots 2, 3, 8, 64 and 69.



36

***Norway, Order of St Olaf**, breast star, type 1, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gilt cyphers and gold and enamel centre, by I. Tostrup, Kristiania, width 76.7mm, *of high quality, lower arm of starslightly bent, extremely fine and toned* £1,000-1,200



37
***Russia, Order of St Alexander Nevsky**, breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, by Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1899, 88.5mm, *very light overall wear, extremely fine* £4,000-5,000

38
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Second Class badge in gold, diamonds and enamels, maker's mark indistinct (ОИ ?), St Petersburg, before 1899, lacking its original diamond-set riband carrier which has been replaced by a plain ring, width 45.5mm, *very light overall wear, extremely fine* £10,000-15,000



39
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Civil Division, First Class 'black' sash badge in gold with black-enamelled arms of typical raised (not flat) style, marks on suspension ring indistinct and partially touched with a filemark, of good quality manufacture, central medallion of the Saint within patterned border, width 52.2mm, *good very fine* £4,000-6,000



40
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Second Class neck badge, in gold and enamels, by Albert Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1896, 42.8mm, *good very fine* £800-1,000

41
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Third Class neck badge, in gold and enamels, by Albert Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1899, 34.5mm, *extremely fine, with original neck riband and in fitted case of issue with gilt lid compartment* £1,200-1,500



42
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Third Class neck badge, in gold and enamels, by Dmitry Osipov, St Petersburg, 1908-17, 34.8mm, *hairline crack to central medallion, good very fine* £800-1,000

43
***Russia, Order of St Anne**, breast star in silver, silver-gilt and red enamel, by Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1899, 91.5mm, *extremely fine* £1,200-1,500

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



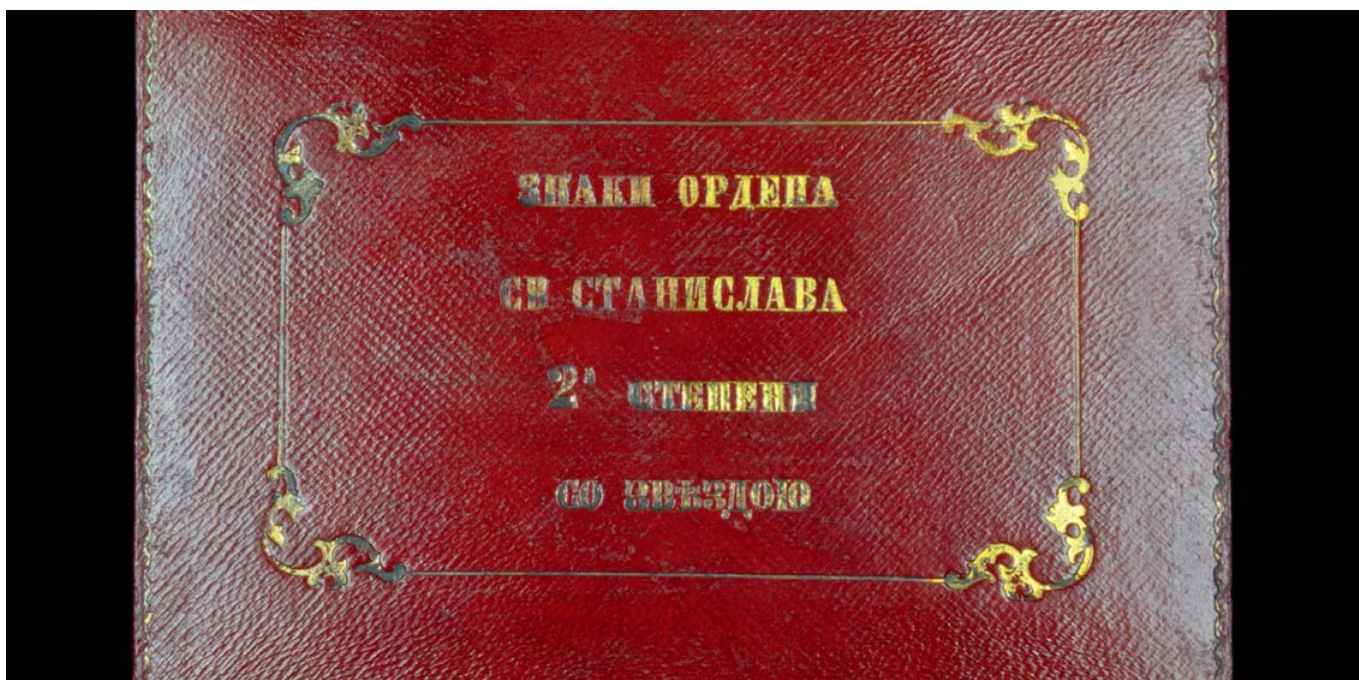
44

***Russia, Order of St Stanislaus**, First Class set of insignia, comprising: sash badge in gold and enamels, dated 1845 with St Petersburg mark on suspension loop and with Imperial Warrant on reverse upper arm, 'touching eagles' type, width 58mm, *virtually as made*; and a contemporary privately-made breast star of excellent quality, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold and enamel centre, by Halley, Paris, 73.5mm, *also virtually as made*; together with an original bestowal document dated 1845 in the name of the **Conde di Salasco** and an old sash (lot) £35,000-45,000

Provenance: By family descent; it is known that Count Canera di Salasco and his cousin both received the Order of St Stanislaus at this period.



45
***Russia, Order of St Stanislaus**, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia by Albert Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1899, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, width 60.5mm and breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, this with two unusual retaining pins soldered to the backplate on either side of the brooch-pin, 90.5mm, *extremely fine, with portion of sash* (lot)
 £3,000-4,000



46
***Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus**, an original fitted case for a Second Class set of insignia (with spaces for badge and star), in gold-blocked red with plain lined lid interior, 118 x 174mm, *good very fine condition*
 £1,000-2,000

47
Russia, Bukhara, Order of Noble Bukhara, Merit Medal of the Order, locally made, in silver and enamels, 40mm, *very fine*; **Bronze Merit Medal**, *about fine*; **Persia, Military** badge, in silver, gilt and niello, *very fine* and a contemporary cast copy of a Kabul to Kandahar Star (4)
 £120-150

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



48

***Russia, A Good Silver Box set with a Silver-Gilt Medal**, by Fabergé, St Petersburg, after 1908, in 88 *zolotniki* silver and by the workmaster ЯА, the plain circular box with gilt interior and lid set with a silver-gilt specimen of the large-sized Alexander I 'Bees and Beehive' award medal 'For Usefulness' by Carl Leberecht, probably a novodel striking but of excellent quality; *obv.*, uniformed bust right, *rev.*, beehive with flying bees within wreath, ЗА ПОЛЕЗНОЕ above, medal 65mm (as Diakov 273.3), box diameter 96.5mm and depth 36mm, *light evidence of use overall, in extremely fine condition, silver toned* £25,000-30,000



49

50

49

***Russia, Nicholas I, 'For Usefulness'**, a *novodel* gold medal after V. Alexeev; *obv.*, bare head of Nicholas I right, signed on truncation, from a die originally for the Coronation medal (cf Diakov 446.7) and showing a diagnostic die flaw at 12 o'clock, *rev.*, plain at centre, ЗА ПОЛЕЗНОЕ around within scrollwork border (cf Diakov 450.3), 41.8mm, 34.12g, *surface scuffs and hairlines, extremely fine, cased [illustration of case online]* £25,000-30,000

50

***Russia, Nicholas I, 'For Zealous Service'**, a *late novodel* gold medal after V. Alexeev; *obv.*, bare head of Nicholas I right, signed on truncation, possibly from a die originally for the Coronation medal (cf Diakov 446.4), *rev.*, ЗА УСЕРДНУЮ СЛУЖБУ. in three lines within inner circles (cf Diakov 455.1), fitted with a suspension loop of late 19th Century or early 20th Century style, diameter (excluding suspension) 50.5mm, 71.55g, *with some surface scuffs and scratches, otherwise extremely fine*

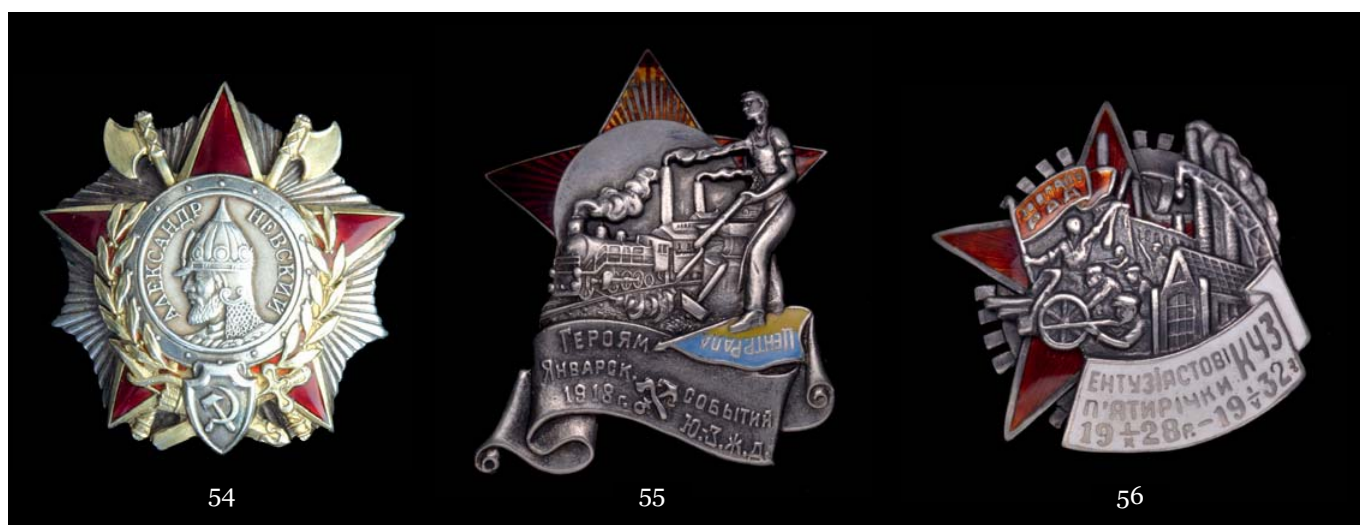
£35,000-40,000



51
***Soviet Union, Order of the Red Banner**, type 1, no. 911, with 'mirror reverse' (McDaniel type 1, variation 2), *enamel repaired at flagstaff, better than very fine and an early issue* £1,500-2,000

52
***Soviet Union, Order of the Red Banner**, type 1, no. 2123, also with 'mirror reverse' (McDaniel type 1, variation 2), *screw-post has been cut down to approximately 50mm and some solder splashed at the base, some enamel loss at flagstaff but generally very fine to good very fine, in blue Order box of issue* £800-1,200

53
Soviet Union, Order of the Red Banner, type 4, no. 357957, *good extremely fine*; with embossed screwback badges (3), for the Battle of Lake Khasan, in bronze-gilt, and Osoaviakhim Voroshilov Marksman's badges (2), *very fine*; also a multi-part brooch-mounted badge for the 200th anniversary of Moscow University, in bronze, silvered bronze and enamels, *very fine* (5) £100-150



54
***Soviet Union, Order of Alexander Nevsky**, early screwback issue, of four-piece construction, no. 8639, (McDaniel type 2), *reverse centre with test scratches and suspension ring officially removed, better than very fine and rare* £800-1,200

55
***Soviet Union, Ukraine, January Uprising in Kiev, 1918**, badge in unmarked silver and enamels, of two-part wired construction with brass screwpost and screwplate, height 54mm, *red enamel lost from upper point of star, otherwise very fine* £500-700

56
***Soviet Union, Ukraine, Five Year Plan in Kiev**, Good Workman's badge in unmarked silver and enamels, of two-part construction with brass screwpost and nut and silver screwplate, impressed no. '21' on reverse, *very fine to good very fine* £500-700

57
Serbia, Order of St Sava, type 3, Third Class, Commander's neck badge in silver-gilt and enamels, width 52mm, *good very fine* £140-160

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



57



59



58



60



61



58

***Thailand, Order of the Crown**, Third Class, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, circa 1910, width 49.5mm, *tarnished and with minor enamel wear, good very fine, with original neck riband and in gold-blocked blue velvet case of issue by J.W. Benson* £300-400

59

***Thailand, The Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Klao**, Third Class, Upper Grade, Grand Companion's breast badge, in gold and enamels, width 40.05mm, *good extremely fine, with original ribbon and brooch ribbon bar, in fitted case of issue* £1,400-1,800

60

***Thailand, Medal of Merit**, Rama VI type (issued 1911-1927), 'gold' award struck in silver-gilt, 31.5mm, *a few scuffs, otherwise extremely fine* £400-600

61

***Tunisia, Republic, Wisam al-Istiklal (Order of Independence)**, type 2, post 1959, Grand Officer's set of insignia, by Arthus Bertrand, Paris, comprising neck badge, width 58mm, and breast star, 85mm, in silver and red enamel, *in case of issue, with related lapel fitting, extremely fine (2)* £700-900

62

***Turkey, İftihar Nishani**, Mahmud II issue (1831-39), with central oval gold medallion bearing central toughra on star of 15 points within a border of diamonds, all within an openwork silver-gilt wreath having a diamond-set tie; adapted for wear as a brooch with horizontal brooch-pin fitted to the wreath on reverse and attached by a safety chain to a diamond-set bar brooch possibly made from the original riband carrier fitted to the Order, width 38mm, *one small stone missing at base, good very fine and very rare* £10,000-15,000

63

***Turkey, İftihar Nishani**, Abdül Mecid issue (1839-61), as awarded to foreign recipients, mid-19th century, reverse with hallmark for Van (eastern Turkey), with central gold medallion with central toughra on star of 15 points, the silver-gilt wreath and suspension set with pastes of various sizes, width 33.5mm, *central medallion rotated and with a couple of scratches beneath toughra, also with test-mark on reverse and lacking two stones, very fine and very rare, in gilt red leather fitted case of issue* £12,000-15,000

Provenance: Attributed to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GONNE, 17th Lancers (1835-86), a soldier and polyglot who became a distinguished diplomat serving in the Balkans and St Petersburg; thence by descent.



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64
***Turkey, Order of the Medjidjie**, Third Class, Commander's neck badge in silver with gold and red enamel centre, width 58.5mm, *good very fine*
 £300-400

Provenance: Awarded to a member of the VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER family. See also lots 2, 3, 8, 35 and 69.

65
***United States of America**, Congressional Medal of Honor, Army Type I, 1862-1904, specimen medal in bronze, 52mm width, unnamed, in modern blue case with modern ribbon, *about extremely fine*
 £500-700

66
***United States of America**, Congressional Medal of Honor, Army Type II, post-1944, specimen medal in gilt-metal and green enamel, 37mm width, unnamed, reverse marked '1/10 Of 10K G.F. L.P. N.Y.C.' in an incorrect black leatherette case with neck ribbon, *good very fine*
 £500-700

67
***United States of America**, Congressional Medal of Honor, Air Force Type, post-1965, specimen medal in gilt-metal and green enamel, 53mm width, unnamed, in original case of issue with neck ribbon, *good extremely fine*
 £500-700

68
Miscellaneous Medals and Awards, comprising: Belgium, Victory Medal; France, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1918; Croix de Guerre (Foreign Service); Great War Commemorative Medal, 1914-1918; Victory Medal; and U.S.A., Bronze Star, Air Medal, Merit Medal and three other related medals; Great Britain, two Victorian Temperance Medals in silver; 'Elect Cocoa' 1911 Coronation Commemorative Medal; Coronation 1937; and South Vietnam, Gallantry Cross, gilt metal; *a mixed lot, generally very fine to extremely fine* (16)
 £60-80

69
Vatican, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Commander's neck badge, in silver and red enamel, with crown suspension, width 45.2mm, *enamel cracked at top of one arm on one side, otherwise good very fine*
 £140-160

Provenance: Awarded to a member of the VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER family. See also lots 2, 3, 8, 35 and 64.



65



66



67



A Collection of Orders, Decorations and Medals from Afghanistan

70
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)**, type 1 (1897-1919), the centre of a breast star, in silver, with toughra of Abdur Rahman, 41mm, 14.54g (Tammann -; Haynes 1001.100; Barac 21/22), *good fine and extremely rare* £200-300

71
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)**, type 4 (1926-29), breast star, in silver, with gold centre, 95.5mm, 101.10g (Tammann-; Haynes 1001.400; Barac 27/28), *good very fine and very rare* £1,500-2,000

72
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)** type 4, breast star, in silver, with gold centre, 95.5mm, 98.15g (Tammann-; Haynes 1001.400; Barac 27/28), *good very fine* £1,500-2,000

73
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)**, type 7 (post 1960), Second Class sash badge, in gold, width 36mm, 31.87g. (Tammann type as 44; Haynes 1001.720), *extremely fine and very rare* £1,800-2,200

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74
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)**, type 7, Second Class sash badge, in silver-gilt, with Persian inscriptions on both sides of the base, width 38mm, 17.65g (Tammann type as 44; Haynes 1001.720; Barac 32), *good very fine and rare*
 £800-1,000

75
***Nishan-i-Almar-i-Ala (Order of the Supreme Sun)**, type 7, Second Class sash badge, in silver, with Persian inscriptions on both sides of the base, width 39mm, 18.00g (Tammann type as 44; Haynes 1001.720; Barac 32), *good very fine and rare*
 £600-800

76
***Nishan-i-Daulat-i-Durrani (Order of the Durrani Empire)**, miniature Grand Commander's breast star, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 17mm, 2.30g (Tammann-; Haynes 1002.200; Barac 19), *of later manufacture, good very fine* £200-250



77
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 2 (1922-23), First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, in silver and gold, with double engraved inscription on ring, width 42mm, 29.05g, and breast star, in gold, with engraved inscription on lower left ray, 87.5mm, 88.75g (Tammann 39; Haynes 1006.200; Barac 34), *badge with a few scratches, good very fine, star extremely fine, with sash and in fitted case of issue, rare (lot)*
 £6,000-8,000



78
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 4 (1926-29), Second Class breast star, in silver-gilt, 80mm, 79.5g (Tammann 41; Haynes 1006.420; Barac 43), *slight damage caused by bruising at centre, generally very fine* £600-800

79
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 4, miniature breast star, by Godet, Berlin, stamped '800', in silver-gilt, 17mm, 3.85g (cf Tammann 41; Haynes 1006 400; Barac 43), *good very fine* £150-200

80
Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader), type 4, miniature breast stars (2), by Godet, Berlin, reverses stamped '800', in silver-gilt (cf Tammann 41; Haynes 1006.400; Barac 43), *good very fine* (2) £250-300

81
Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader), type 4, miniature breast stars (2), by Godet, Berlin, reverses stamped '800', in silver-gilt (cf Tammann 41; Haynes 1006.400; Barac 43), *good very fine* (2) £250-300

82
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 5 (1932-73), second class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, variety with type 2 centre, 85.5mm, 104.40g (Tammann 43 *var.*; Haynes 1006.520 *var.*; Barac 49 *var.*), *with Persian inscription on the two right limbs of star, extremely fine and rare* £800-1,000



83
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 5, Second Class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, variety with type 2 centre 80mm, 54.89g (Tammann 43 *var.*; Haynes 1006.520 *var.*; Barac 99 *var.*), *extremely fine* £600-800



84
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 5, Second Class breast star, by Deschler and Son, Munich. retaining pin stamped '925', in silver, with gilt centre, 77.5mm, 57.03g (Tammann 43; Haynes 1006.520; Barac 99), *very fine* £400-500

85
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 5, Second Class breast star, by Deschler and Son, Munich, retaining pin stamped '925', 72.5mm, 51.71 g (Tammann 43; Haynes 1006.520; Barac 99), *very fine* £300-400



86
***Nishan-i-Serdar (Order of the Leader)**, type 5, Second Class breast star, by Deschler and Son, Munich, retaining pin stamped '925', in silver, 72.5mm, 46.35 g (Tammann 43; Haynes 1006.520; Barac 99), *very fine* £250-300

87
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Military Division**, type 1 (1919-23), Third Class badge, in bronze, with silvered centre, class number engraved between points of swords, 77.5mm, 65.30g (Tammann -; Haynes 1008.113; Barac 71), *good fine, rare* £300-400



88
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Civil Division**, type 1, Fourth Class badge, in silver, Persian 4 on upper ray of star and Arabic 4 below central medallion, 81.5mm, 47.74g (Tammann-; Haynes 1008.114; Barac 80), *very fine and rare*
 £300-400

89
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Military Division**, type 3 (1926-29), Second Class breast star, in silver and gilt, class number engraved between hilts of swords, 63.2mm, 35.30g (Tammann-; Haynes 1008.122; Barac 84), *retaining pin bent, very fine and rare*
 £400-600



90
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Military Division**, type 3, Third Class badge, in silver and gilt, class number engraved between hilts of swords, 76.8mm, 58.20g (Tammann 50; Haynes 1008.123; Barac 87), *good very fine* £300-400

91
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Military Division** type 3, Fourth Class badge, in silver and gilt, class number between points of swords, 76.8mm, 56.08g (Tammann-; Haynes 1008.124; Barac 89), *good very fine* £250-300

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92
***Nishan-i-Istiqlal (Order of Independence), Civil Division**, type 3, Second Class badge, in silver and bronze, class number below central medallion, 75.5mm, 59.30g (Tammann -; Haynes 1008.122; Barac 84), *good very fine* £350-400

93
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 1 (c 1901-1919), one class only, in silver-gilt, 60mm (Tammann-; Haynes 1009.100; Barac-), *very fine and extremely rare* £1,000-1,500



94
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 2 (1919-23), First Class breast star, in gold with silver centre, *rev.*, with engraved Persian inscription on right-hand rays, 87mm, 85.05g (Tammann 51; Haynes 1009.210; Barac 50) *one ray bent, good very fine and very rare* £2,500-3,000

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95
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 2, Second Class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, engraved Persian inscription on left and right points, 84.2mm, 79.85g (Tammann 52 *this piece*; Haynes 1009.220; Barac 51), *good very fine* £600-800

96
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 2, Third Class badge, in silver, with gold centre, class engraved on reverse of upper point, 91mm, 70.72g (Tammann 53 *this piece*; Haynes 1009.230; Barac 52, *with original neck ribbon*, *good very fine* £400-600



97
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**. Type 2, Third Class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, class engraved in upper inner circle, 76.3mm., 73.18g (Tammann 53; Haynes 1009.230; Barac 52), *good very fine* £400-600

98
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 2, Fourth Class badge, in silver, with gold centre, class engraved in upper centre and engraved Persian inscription on left and right points, 78mm, 68.50g (Tammann 54; Haynes 1009.240; Barac 53), *centre slightly dished*, *good very fine* £300-400

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99
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 2, reduced sized badge without indication of class, in silver, with gold centre, 58,8mm, 41.70g (Tammann 55, *this piece*; Haynes 1009.200; Barac 51-53, *good very fine*) £250-300

100
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 4, First Class breast star, in bronze-gilt with silver centre, 78.3mm, 74.85g (Tammann-; Haynes 1009.410; Barac 58), *very fine* £400-500



101
***Nishan i Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 5 (1931-60), Second Class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, with engraved Persian inscription above retaining pin keeper, 78mm, 73.08g (Tammann 62; Haynes 1009.520; Barac 63), *good very fine* £400-500

102
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 5, Third Class breast star, in silver, with gold centre, class engraved in upper centre and engraved Persian inscription below hinge of retaining pin, 78mm, 70.82g (Tammann 63; Haynes 1009.530; Barac 64), *good very fine* £300-350

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103
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 6 (1960-73), Second Class set of insignia comprising: breast star, in silver, with gold centre, class die-struck, brooch-pin marked '925', 84mm, 99.6g; and full sash in cerise with green central stripe [but no sash badge, which was not included for Second Class awards] (Tammann 65; Haynes 1009.620; cf Barac 63), *in fitted case, good extremely fine* (lot) £600-800



104
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 6 (1960-73), Second Class breast star, in silver, with gold and centre, outer centre of star in the form of a garter, with engraved Persian script on lower reverse, 79mm, 75.33g (Tammann 65 *var.*; Haynes 1009.620 *var.*; Barac type 5), *centre loose, good very fine and an unpublished centre type* £600-800

105
***Nishan-i-Ustur (Order of the Star)**, type 6, Third Class breast star, by Deschler and Son, Munich, retaining pin stamped '925', in silver, with pale gold centre, 78mm, 85.93g (Tammann –; Haynes 1009.630; Barac-), *good very fine* £300-350

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



- 106
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 1 1919, in bronze, reverse numbered 47, 55mm, 26.44g (Tammann-; Haynes 1010.100; Barac-), *fine and very rare* £300-500

The first type Order of Fidelity was awarded for no more than a year. It was bestowed on approximately 50 occasions to Amanullah's closest advisors and those who had assisted him in his seizure of power.

- 107
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 1, in bronze, 55mm, 22.94g (Tammann-; Haynes 1010.100; Barac-), *reverse number erased, otherwise very fine and very rare* £200-300

- 108
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 2 1919-20, Fourth Class badge, in silver, and bronze, 63mm, 74.42g (Tammann 66; Haynes 1010.240; Barac 109), *with original ribbon, good very fine and rare* £400-500



- 109
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 2, Fourth Class badge, in silver and bronze, 65.5mm, 68.95g (Tammann 66; Haynes 1010.240; Barac 109), *about very fine and rare* £250-300

- 110
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 3 1920-23 Second Class badge, in silver, with gold centre, gilt rays and points, 78mm, 73.50 g (Tammann-; Haynes 1010.320; Barac 111), *good very fine and rare* £600-800
All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



111
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)** type 5 (1926-28), First Class badge, in silver and gilt , without class number, 65mm, 65.45g (Tammann 69; Haynes 1010.510; Barac 118), *reverse scratches, very fine and rare* £500-700

112
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 6, 1928-29, Second Class badge, in silver, with gold centre, 80.5mm, 54.73g (Tammann 71 *var.*; Haynes 1010.620 *var.*; Barac 119), *good very fine, a rare variety* £600-800



113
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 6, Third Class badge, in silver and bronze, 81mm, 54.00g (Tammann-; Haynes 1010.630 *var.*; Barac 120), *about very fine, a rare variety* £200-300

114
***Nishan-i-Vafa (Order of Fidelity)**, type 6, Fourth Class badge, in silver, 79mm, 49.40g (Tammann 72; Haynes 1010.640; Barac 121), *very fine* £150-200



115
***Nishan-i-Shuja'at (Order of Bravery)**, type 3 (1926-29), badge, with darkened rays, in silver and bronze, 69mm (Tammann 75; Haynes 1011.320; Barac 105), *centre slack, very fine and rare* £600-800

116
***Nishan-i-Heiwad (Order of the Fatherland), Military Division**, Gold Merit Medal, in bronze-gilt, 35mm, 25.80g (Tammann 80; Haynes 1012.140; Barac-), *extremely fine* £80-120



117
***Nishan-i-Minapal (Order of the Homeland)**, First Class badge in gold, stamped '.585', width (point-to-point) 55mm, 31.75g (Tammann-; Haynes 1014.100; Barac-), *without ribbon, good very fine and very rare* £1,000-1,500

118
***Nishan-i-Minapal (Order of the Homeland)**, Second Class breast badge in silver with gold centre, reverse stamped '.925 SILBER', width (point-to-point) 55mm (Haynes 1014.200), *with short chain suspension linking badge and ribbon, slight wear to points, very fine and cased, rare* £600-800

119
***Nishan-i-Minapal (Order of the Homeland)**, Third Class breast badge, in silver, with gilt centre, 51.6mm, 16.82g (Tammann-; Haynes 1014.300; Barac-), *good very fine and rare* £200-300

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120
***Nishan-i-Barial (Order of Literacy)**, First Class breast badge, in bronze-gilt, with silver and gilt centre, 53mm, 29.77g (Tammann-; Haynes 1019.100; Barac-), *with original ribbon, reverse engraved '15' on the centre and on lower left limb of the star, good very fine and rare* £300-400

121
***Nishan-i-Barial (Order of Literacy)**, Third Class breast badge, in bronze, with silver and bronze centre, 45mm, 18.25g (Tammann-; Haynes 1019.300; Barac-), *good very fine* £150-200

122
***Turyal Sturi (Sword Star)**, breast badge in darkly oxidised bronze, second type with openwork Afghan arms at top, 50mm (Haynes 1022.200) *virtually mint state, in case of issue* £300-400

Haynes estimates 300 awards made.



123
***Order of Aeronautical Merit, Second Class**, in silver and gilt, with blue enameled propeller, 54mm., 36.6g (Tammann-Haynes-; Barac-), *with reverse suspension bar, very fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources* £300-500

124
***Kunar Medal AH 1300 (1883)**, in silver, 30.2mm, 17.71g (Haynes 1055; Barac 1), *very fine* £200-250

In 1881 the Shinwari of Kunar region in Eastern Afghanistan refused to recognise Abdur Rahman's authority and launched a rebellion under the local leader Sher Ali, who assumed the title Emir Sher Khan. After various minor campaigns in 1881 and 1882, a large force was assembled at Jalalabad in the winter of 1883 to put down the rebellion which was fiercely and almost almost totally crushed by the spring of 1884.

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125
***Kunar Medal AH 1300 (1883)**, in silver 29.5mm, 17.73g (Haynes 1055; Barac 1) *very fine* £200-250

126
***Kunar Medal AH 1301 (1883/84)**, in silver on a thicker flan than the last, possibly for senior ranks, 31.8mm, 33.65g (Haynes 1055 *var.*; Barac 1 *var.*), *fine* £200-250

127
***Kunar Medal AH 1301 (1883/84)**, in silver, similar to the last, 31.7mm, 32.93g (Haynes 1055 *var.*; Barac 1 *var.*), *fine* £200-250

128
***Kunar Medal AH 1301 (1883/84)**, in silver, similar to the last but of normal weight, 30.4mm, 18.74g (Haynes 1055 *var.*; Barac 1 *var.*), *very fine* £200-250



129
***Kunar Medal AH 1301 (1883/84)**, in silver similar to the last, 30.9mm, 17.55g (Haynes 1055 *var.*; Barac 1 *var.*), *good fine* £120-150

130
***Kunar Medal AH 1302 (1884)**, in silver, 30.5mm, 18.29g (Haynes 1055 *var.*; Barac 1 *var.*), *almost very fine* £200-250

131
***Hazarajat Medal AH 1311 (1894)**, in silver (2), 27.6mm, 11.77 and 10.40g (Tammann 83 (incorrectly described as Herat Medal); Haynes 1061; Barac 3), *fine or better* (2) £150-200

In 1891 a renewal of Hazara raiding caused Abdur Rahman to launch a campaign to subdue the mountainous and inhospitable territory of the Hazaras in central Afghanistan. Those who were not killed or enslaved moved over the border into Baluchistan.



132
***Abdur Rahman's Khidmat Medal (?) AH 1311 (1894)**, in silver, 34.3mm, 24.59g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *very fine*
and apparently unpublished in Western sources £300-500

133
***Abdur Rahman's Khidmat Medal (?) AH 1311 (1894)**, in silver, 34.9mm, 24.66g (Tamman-; Haynes-; Barac-), *very fine*
and apparently unpublished in Western sources £300-500



134
***Abdur Rahman's Khidmat Medal (?) AH 1314 (1897)**, in silver, toughra with date below within wreath, *rev.*, arms, 43.5mm, 22.69g (Tammann- ; Haynes-; Barac-) *weak in part, very fine, apparently unpublished in Western sources* £250-300

135
***Abdur Rahman's Khidmat Medal (?) AH 1314 (1897)**, in silver, 43.5mm, 25.14g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *upper reverse inscription lacking due to mounting, otherwise very fine* £150-200



136
***Habibullah's Sadaqat Medal AH 1320 (1903), in gold**, 32.5mm, 15.85g (cf Tammann 85, Haynes 1023; Barac 4 -all in silver), *extremely fine and apparently unpublished in gold* £2,000-2,500

137
Habibullah's Sadaqat Medal AH 1320 (1903), in silver, 32.5mm, 12.68g (Tammann 85; Haynes 1023; Barac 4), *about very fine* £100-150

138
Habibullah's Sadaqat Medal AH 1320 (1903), in silver, 32.5mm, 14.45g (Tammann 85; Haynes 1023; Barac 4), *good fine*;
Amanullah's Khidmat Medal SH 1298 (1919), in silver (2), 32.5mm, 17.93 and 14.24g (Tammann 8; Haynes 1025; Barac 5), *one carefully struck and on a thicker flan, very fine or better* (3) £200-300

Amanullah's Khidmat (or Service) medal was issued for the Third Anglo-Afghan War of 1919 and was issued in silver to all but the most senior ranks.



139
***Habibullah's Presentation Medal (?) AH 1320 (1903)**, in silver, name engraved in centre of reverse with engraved inscription around, 32.5mm, 14.90g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *very fine and unpublished in Western sources* £200-250

140
***Habibullah's Presentation Medal (?) AH 1320 (1903)**, in silver, similar to the last but only with name engraved in centre, 32.5mm, 14.89g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac -), *very fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources* £150-200

141
***Habibullah's Khidmat Medal AH1323 (1905), in gold**, the archway of the obverse set with seven rubies, 32.5g (Haynes 1000) *edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £2,500-3,500

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142
***Habibullah's Khidmat Medal AH 1329 (1911)**, in silver, with name of recipient engraved in upper obverse (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *fine*, reverse somewhat better and apparently unpublished in Western sources £200-250

143
***Amanullah's Khidmat Medal SH 1298 (1919)**, in gold, as awarded to senior officers who participated in the Third Anglo Afghan War, 32.5mm, 17.36g (cf Tammann 8 / Haynes 1025 / Barac 5, *all in silver*), *very fine* and apparently unrecorded in gold £2,500-3,500



144
***Hamiyat (Bravery) Medal, undated (circa 1920)**, in silver (2), one with original ribbon and suspension, the other with engraved naming in outer circle beneath arms, the outer circle containing the text Koran 9.41, 33.5mm 19.35, 13.45g (Tammann 90, Haynes 1021; Barac-), *good fine or better* (2) £100-150

145
Hamiyat (Bravery) Medal, undated circa 1920 (4), all in silver, 33.5mm, 16.25, 13.77, 13.41, 11.96g (Tammann 90; Haynes 1021; Barac-) *one with original suspension bar, generally very fine* £120-150

146
Uncertain Hamiyat Medals (2), similar to the normal type but with openwork centres, *one for suspension from ribbon, the other of screwback type*; seals (3), all with Royal arms, including a Judge's and another dated SH 1325; and military cap badges (2), in silvered metal and bronze, *generally very fine* (7) £150-200

147
***Loyal Jirga Medals SH1303 (1925)**, in silver (2), 36mm, 27.44, 24.51g (Tammann 91; Haynes 1071; Barac 6), *one good very fine, the other about very fine* (2) £120-150

148
***Uncertain Centenary Medal SH 1307 (1929)**, in silver, 33.5mm, 11.46g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *very fine* and apparently unpublished in Western sources £200-300



149
***Uncertain Centenary Medal SH 1307 (1929)**, in silver, 33.5mm. 12.12g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *weakness obscuring date, 36mm, almost very fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources* £150-200

150
***Mohammed Nadir Khan's Victory Medal AH 1348 (1929)**, in silver, with engraved inscription on upper obverse, 38mm, 19.68g (Tammann 92; Haynes 1963; Barac 8), *very fine* £150-200

Issued to commemorate Nadir Khan's entry in Kabul on 17 October 1929.

151
***Bachha-i-Saqqa or "Proud for Fighting the Criminals" Star for Officers SH 1309 (1930)**, in silver (2), one with related miniature attached to leather strap, 45mm, 33.10, 31.98g (Tammann 95; Haynes 1064; Barac 10), *very fine* (2) £100-150

This and the following two medals were awarded for the Northern campaign against the Basmachi leader Ibrahim Beg.



152
Bachha-i-Saqqa Medal SH 1309 (1930), in silver, 33.5mm, 16.69g (Tammann-; Haynes 1065; Barac-), *minor edge and surface marks, almost extremely fine and rare* £150-200

153
Baccha-i-Saqqa Medal SH 1309 (1930) in silver, 33.5mm, 17.11g (Tammann-; Haynes 1065; Barac-), *good very fine and rare* £140-160

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- 154
***Qataghan Medal SH 1310 (1932)** (3), all in silver, 39.5mm, 35.00, 32.86, 32.47g (Tammann 96; Haynes 1067; Barac 7), *good fine to very fine* (3) £150-200

The medal commemorates the successful campaign of Shah Mahmud (Nadir Shah's brother) against the Basmachi leader Ibrahim Beg, which resulted in his being driven over the Oxus into Soviet territory and subsequent imprisonment.

- 155
***Mohammed Nadir Shah's Sadaqat Medal, undated (1929-33)**, in bronze (3), 38mm, 28.26, 26.80, 26.70g (Tammann-; Haynes 1029; Barac-), *generally very fine* (2) £100-150

- 156
***Mohammed Nadir Shah's Khidmat Medal, undated (1929-33)**, in bronze (3), 38mm, 30.18, 29.50, 27.01g (Tammann-; Haynes 1033; Barac-), *one with original ribbon, generally very fine* (3) £100-150



- 157
***Mohammed Zahir Shah's Sadaqat Medal SH 1312 (1934)**, in silver, 39.5mm, 27.80g and another in bronze, 39.5mm, 31.63g (Tammann 101; Haynes 1032; Barac -), *good fine or slightly better* (2) £80-120

- 158
***Mohammed Zahir Shah's Khidmat Medal SH 1312 (1934)**, in silver (2), 39.5mm, 35.92g and 32.57g (Tammann 100; Haynes 1027; Barac 9), *good fine and very fine* (2) £100-150

- 159
***Mohammed Zahir Shah's Khidmat Medal SH 1320? (1942)**, in silver (2), 39.5mm, 32.54, 27.32 g and bronze, 39.5mm, 23.85g (cf Tammann 105; Haynes 1935; Barac 11), *good fine to very fine* (3) £100-150

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160
***Kunar Campaign SH 1342 (1945)**, in silver-gilt, 40mm, 35.09g, and silver 40mm, 28.38g (Tammann 106; Haynes 1068; Barac 14), *first with original ribbon and suspension, good very fine, other very fine* (2)
 £150-200

161
***Mohammed Zahir Shah, uncertain Memorial medal, undated** in bronze, obverse of similar design to the 1320 Khidmat medal, *rev.*, tower with sun in background, 38.5mm, 25.90g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *about extremely fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources*
 £100-200

162
***Next-of-Kin badges (?) (2)**, probably *circa* 1920-40, in silver, one engraved in Persian the other Pashtu, both uniface, one with '12' engraved on reverse the other embossed and bearing the legend *He who has died in battle will achieve everlasting life*, 45.5 and 33mm, 6.91, 20.10g (Tammann-; Haynes-; Barac-), *very fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources* (2)
 £200-300



163
***Seven Months Service Medal, established 1946, in gold**, eleven-lobed medallion each lobe on either side with the name and number of the 22 provinces of Afghanistan, obverse with engraved naming "Mizr Mohammed Khan Ghulam Bacha Hazouri," 35.5mm, 23.23g (Tammann-; Haynes 1070; Barac 15 *all in silver, good very fine and apparently unpublished in gold*
 £1,500-2,000



164
Mausoleum Constructed for Said Jamalludin al Afghani (1830-1897), commemorative cupro-nickel portrait medal, 44mm, *very fine*, in wooden case £40-60

Said Jamalludin al Afghani's remains were re-interred in 1944 in the mausoleum built for him within the grounds of Kabul University.

165
***Buzkashi Medal SH 1332 (1953)**, in silver-gilt, presented to the Qataghan team, 50mm, 51.21g (Tammann 108; Haynes 1973; Barac-), *good very fine and rare* £200-300

Buzkashi, literally translated as “goat grabbing”, is the national sport of Afghanistan and involves two teams on horseback attempting to gain control of a carcass placed in a circle and to carry it across a goal line. The game can last several hours and be extremely hazardous. The Western sport of polo originated as a British adaptation of Buzkashi.

166
***Tirajat (Trade) Star**, in silver, with gold applied centre, 31mm, 21.92g, *very fine* £150-200

167
***Uncertain Decoration, AH1333 (1914)**, in silver-gilt and niello, 56mm, 17.15g (|Tammann; Haynes-;Barak-), *with pinback suspension, good very fine and apparently unpublished in Western sources* £200-300

168
Miscellaneous Medals (15), Seven Months Service Medal, established 1946, in silver (Tammann-; Haynes 1070; Barac 15); Loyal Jirga Medal SH 1334 (1955), in silver (cf Haynes 1072); Civil Medal for the 36th Anniversary of Independence SH 1333 (1954), in silver (cf Haynes 1049); Armed Forces Day Medal SH 1348 (1969), in silver (Haynes 1069); Military Independence Commemorative for 45 years (1964), in silver (Tammann 109; Haynes 1070); Mohammed Zahir Shah's Khidmat Medal, in bronze-gilt (Haynes1036); Wartia Medal, Third Class, in bronze (Tammann 127; Haynes 1042); Reshtin Medal (2); Second Class , in silver, Third Class in bronze (Tammann 112, 115; Haynes 1043); Uncertain Medal (4), in bronze-gilt, bronze (2), obverse Afghani arms, 48 below, *rev.*, toughra (Haynes 1045); another bronze-gilt medal of similar design, in bronze-gilt, with 9 in circle in outer legend; three ears of corn, *rev.*, 52 (Haynes 1046),uncertain silver star shaped medal with central Afghani arms, number 065 stamped on reverse (Haynes 1051); Kabul Polytechnic Institute 1975, in bronze, *three with ribbons, mostly very fine* (15) £300-500

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Engraved Silver Medals (5), undated, arms, *rev.*, inscription, 36mm, 39.89g, uniface, dated AH 1348 (1929/30), 33.5mm, 9.60g; SH1305 (1926, arms, inscription below, *rev.*, inscription, 31.5mm, 5.25g; SH 1316 (1937), irregular shaped with inscription both sides, 28.5mm, 6.89g; undated uniface shield shaped, arms, inscription below, 26.5mm, 4.65g, *generally very fine* (5) £150-200

Friedrich Wilhelm III University, Bonn, silver medal (*reverse engraved Professor Dr. A. Ghaffar Kakar 12. 7. 1968*); together with miscellaneous unofficial medals (11), mainly 1960-70s base metal, including three medals with touhgra of Zahir Shah, *rev.*, horse within two fantastic birds carrying pillar surmounted by crown, in silver, SH 1338 and gilt (2), 1347 and 1351, *generally very fine*; **Republic of Afghanistan** (1973-78), bronze sports medal, SH 1356 (1978) (cf Haynes 2002), uncertain medal, in silver alloy, SH 1354 (1976), and a steel uniface heart-shaped neck badge bearing the Republic arms, *very fine or better* (15) £200-300

PROFESSOR GHAFFAR KAKAR was Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Kabul and President of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission. He received the medal on attending the University's 150th anniversary celebrations.



Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (1978-92)

***Hero of Revolutionary Afghanistan**, type 2 (1987-92), in gold with red enamelled ribbon bar, reverse with Persian inscription and with stamped number 057, width 28.5mm, 17.00g (cf Haynes 3001 (1986-87 type)), *with screwback suspension, extremely fine and extremely rare* £7,000-9,000

Apparently awarded on only twelve occasions between 1986 and 1992.

***Order of the Saur Revolution**, type 1 (1980-81?), in silver, gilt and red enamel (0691), width 45mm, 57.25g (Haynes 3005), *a few reverse scuffs, otherwise extremely fine and very rare* £800-1,000

***Order of Friendship between Nations**. In silver-gilt and enamels (5370), width 48 mm, 55.14g, *good very fine* £180-220

Order of Friendship between Nations, in silver, gilt and enamels (0669), *suspension lacking and chipped, good fine*; **Order of Glory**, in silvered bronze and black enamel with gilt wreath (Haynes 3008 *var.*), *suspension lacking, very fine*; National Order of Ghazi Amir Amanullah Khan (Haynes 3014); other Democratic Republic Medal and Decorations (11), National Medal of Ghazi Mir Bacha Khan (Haynes 3023); National Medal of Ghazi Muhammed Akbar Khab (Haynes 3024); National Medal of Ghazi Muhammad Ayub Khan Victor of Maiwand (Haynes 3026); National Medal of Mulla Meshak the Learned (Haynes 3027); Medal for Distinguished Military Service (Haynes 3033); Medal of the Grateful Afghan People (2) (Haynes 3034); Tenth Anniversary of the Saur Revolution (Haynes 3035); Seventieth Anniversary of Independence (Haynes 3036); 20 years Long Service (Haynes 3038); Olympic Medal SH 1359; various unofficial medals (9), and foreign medals related to the post-2001 Afghan War, *mostly lacking suspensions, generally very fine* (25) £300-400

Order of the Star, type 1 (1980-87), Second and Third Class breast badges, in silver and gilt, and in silver; and type 2 (1987-92), First, Second and Third Class, in gilt, silver and gilt, and silver (Haynes 3010), *three lacking ribbons, generally good very fine* (5) £200-300

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Monsieur le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Kneeshass,
le Prince Royal voulant vous donner, Monsieur,
un témoignage public de Sa satisfaction, de l'activité,
du zèle et de la bravoure que vous avez déployés
pendant la guerre actuelle, m'a chargé de vous
envoyer de Sa part la médaille en or, destinée aux
Officiers de tout grade, pour action d'éclat et trait
de bravoure, et qui n'est accordée qu'en temps de
guerre.

En m'acquittant des ordres de Son Altesse
Royale, je vous prie d'agréer les assurances
de ma parfaite considération.

Quartier Général Kiel. 17. Janvier 1814.

Le Baron Moltke

Général de Cavalerie et Chef de l'Etat-
Major - Général.

Monsieur le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Kneeshass.



• S. C. B.
(military) •



• Order of Merit
(military) •



China 1857 Crimea 1854-6 Baltic 1854-5 Jubilee 1897 Coronation 1902 Crimea Military Valour (Turkish) Italian (Italian)



• Order of the Medjidie
(Turkish) •



• Légion d'Honneur
(French) •

ORDERS & MEDALS OF
• ARMY, OF THE HON. THE HON. SIR M. KEPPEL, G.C.B., O.M.
BORN, APR. 14th 1809. DIED, JAN. 17th 1904.

SESSION TWO

Thursday 6 July, starting at 2.30pm

THE KEPPEL FAMILY MEDALS

176

***The Orders, Medals and Decorations awarded to Admiral of the Fleet The Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., O.M. Having seen action in the First Opium War and in operations against pirates in Borneo where he became known as the 'Sea King' - he famously commanded the Naval Brigade during the Siege of Sebastopol, later becoming second-in-command of the East Indies and China Station during the Second China War. It was here on 1 June 1857 that he commanded and led the British Squadron in action against a fleet of Chinese pirates at the Battle of Fatshan Creek – sinking an estimated 70-100 Chinese enemy war junks, and taking part in the capture of Canton, comprising:**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross set of insignia by Garrard, comprising neck badge in gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamels with maker's mark 'R.G.' and '18' goldmark at suspension, and breast star in gold, silver and enamels;

The Order of Merit (Military Division), EVIIR, neck badge in gold and enamels;

China War, 1841-42, suspension carefully refitted to accommodate later clasps, 2 clasps, China 1842, Fatshan 1857 (**Hon. H. Keppel, Captain, H.M.S. Dido**);

Crimea, 1854-56, single clasp, Sebastopol (**Hon. H. Keppel, Captain, R.N. Naval Brigade**), engraved in upright capitals;

Baltic, 1854-55, unnamed as issued;

Jubilee 1887, in silver, with silver clasp '1897' upon ribbon;

Coronation 1902, in silver;

Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, Sardinian Issue (**Capt. The Honble. Henry Keppel. Commandg. Naval Brigade.**), engraved in upright capitals;

Italy, Al Valore Militare, 1855-56, engraved to reverse centre (**Rear Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel K.C.B. Naval Brigade**);

France, Legion d'Honneur, Napoleon III (1852-71), Commander's neck badge, in gold and enamels, bearing the eagle's head mark on lower tassel of wreath;

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, Knight Commander's set of insignia, in gold, silver and enamel;

Group mounted on board, medals and orders generally good very fine, Legion d'Honneur with some minor enamel damage and missing single finial point, very fine only, a very important and rare combination of naval awards (13)

£50,000 - £60,000

G.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 20 May 1871

K.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 12 September 1857

C.B.: *London Gazette*: 4 August 1856

O.M.: *London Gazette*: 5 September 1902

France, Legion d'Honneur, 3rd Class or Commander: *London Gazette*: 30 April 1857

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, 2nd Class or Knight Commander: *London Gazette*: 3 April 1858



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET THE HONOURABLE SIR HENRY KEPPEL (1809 1904) was born 14 June 1809 at Earl's Court, London, the fourth son of William Charles Keppel, the fourth Earl of Albemarle, and the Honourable Elizabeth Keppel (née Southwell), daughter of Edward Southwell, the twentieth Lord Clifford. The Keppel's were a powerful aristocratic family originally of Dutch stock, and Sir Henry Keppel's ancestor Arnold Joost van Keppel, 1st Earl of Albemarle had been a favourite of William of Orange (later King William III of England), and was present with him when he arrived in Britain in 1688.

Joining the Royal Navy in February 1822 at the age of 12, he spent two years at the Royal Naval College in Portsmouth before seeing service at sea. Through a combination of genuine ability and aristocratic patronage, the young Henry Keppel progress quickly in his naval career. Coming aboard H.M.S. *Tweed* as a Midshipman in 1824, he sailed to Brazil, and having been promoted to Lieutenant at the age of 19, he saw further service in the Caribbean aboard H.M.S. *Galatea*, as well as seeing India and the Far East aboard H.M.S. *Magicienne*. Promoted to Commander, in 1834 35 he took command of the brig *Childers* along the south coast of Spain during the Carlist War, and began to show an instinct for leadership. He attended Queen Victoria's coronation on 28 June 1837, and was made Captain in December that year, which led to a short period at home on half pay. In 1839 he was married to Katherine Crosbie, but after some time at home he volunteered for command of the corvette H.M.S. *Dido* (which he later considered his favourite ship) which he sailed to China in 1841 to serve with distinction under the command of Sir William Parker during the latter part of the First China War. He arrived in time to take part in the capture of the forts at Shanghai and the capture of Chiang Kiang Fu. During this time the *Dido* took part in the searching of many junks, and on one encounter he fell from the junk across the gunwale of his boat, and damaged his spine causing a complaint which would quietly trouble him throughout his life. Soon after in 1842 3 he was sent to serve as senior officer at the Singapore & Malacca Straits station, where he formed a firm friendship with 'Rajah' James Brooke, who he carried back to Sarawak aboard *Dido*. Upon meeting him, James Brooke wrote in his diary: "He seems to be just the man for the work; for, with plenty of dash, his manners are so conciliatory towards the natives as quite to win their hearts." In the year and a half which followed, Keppel and his crew worked tirelessly in the pursuit and suppression of the widespread and brutal piracy taking place in the waters around Borneo, as recorded in his memoir 'The

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Expedition to Borneo of H.M.S. "Dido" for the Suppression of Piracy (1846), which was published to much acclaim upon his return to shore leave in England in 1845/7. Between 1848 and 1850 he sailed the *Maeander* on an exploratory expedition around the Indian Archipelago, taking in much of Borneo, the Philippines, Java, Timor and Papua/New Guinea, before returning to Britain via Australia and Cape Horn.

After another period of shore leave between 1851/3, Keppel was appointed to H.M.S. *St Jean d'Acre* (considered at the time to be the 'show ship' of the Baltic Fleet, as noted in his obituary in *The Times*) in 1853, but was prevented from putting this new ship to real use in the absence of military conflict. Upon the outbreak of hostilities against Russia, when he was able to transfer to H.M.S. *Rodney* in July thus allowing him to take command of the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol. Here the naval guns were put to immediate effect in besieging the fortified positions of the enemy, and Commander Keppel was widely recognised for his excellent work. Sir Algernon West wrote in his *Memoir* that: "*Throughout his command of the Naval Brigade, which contributed so largely to the downfall of Sebastopol, Keppel exhibited a cool courage which, even among courageous men, was remarkable. A perhaps too reckless exposure of himself was redeemed by the inspiring audacity of his presence at all times and in all places.*" He was rewarded soon after with both Turkish and French awards, as well as the C.B. in 1856 the latter received with much reluctance (as his predecessor in command of the Naval Brigade [Lushington] had been awarded the K.C.B.). He at first refused the lesser award but was informed that it had been recommended directly by Queen Victoria herself, and so he duly accepted it.

In late 1856 Commodore Keppel took command of the newly fitted H.M.S. *Raleigh*, and it was in this vessel that he took up the position of Second in Command of the China Station. Whilst *en route* he received word of the outbreak of war at his intended destination, and all haste was made to Hong Kong. Tragically; and just 50 miles from her destination, the *Raleigh* struck a sharp, conical group of uncharted rocks on 14 April 1857, caving in her bow. Heroic attempts were made at the pumps allowing her to limp into Macao, where Portuguese vessels were sent to her assistance. Sadly nothing could be done to save her except to safely remove her crew and some of the cargo. Continuing regardless onward to Hong Kong, and aware of an inevitable court martial relating to the loss of *Raleigh*, Commodore Keppel played a key role during the Second China War (or Opium War) in the operations in and around the Canton River now aboard his new vessel, the chartered river steamer *Hong Kong*. Keppel himself was entrusted by his Commanding Officer Sir Michael Seymour to lead the attack upon the Chinese Fleet (on the auspicious date of 'the first of June' 1857) which had assembled at Fatshan Creek. The Chinese war junks were well situated to receive their attackers, with guns ready and distances carefully measured out in the face of a direct three mile approach. A later account in *'Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor'* (1900) by Sir William Robert Kennedy paints the scene:



"Sir Michael Seymour's flag was flying on board the *Coromandel*, tender to the flag ship; a party of marines who were told off to carry a fort at the entrance of the creek were also on board this vessel. Besides the *Coromandel*, we had the *Haughty* and *Plover* gunboats, the hired steamers *Hong Kong* and *Sir Charles Forbes*, and all the available boats of the squadron. The enemy's force consisted of one hundred heavily armed junks, the pride of the imperial navy. Eighty of these were moored some three miles from the mouth of the creek, commanding an almost impregnable position, their broadsides bearing on the only direction from which they could be attacked; the remaining twenty were moored about four miles farther up the creek, with their guns concentrated on a narrow passage and a bar, which the boats would have to cross to get at them. The junks presented a picturesque and formidable appearance, with banners and streamers flying, guns run out on one side, and boarding nettings triced up ready to drop on us when we got alongside, so as to spear us when entangled in the meshes. All had stink pots at the mast heads, and it was evident that they were prepared to give us a warm reception, and were confident of success."

Despite meeting fierce resistance and suffering considerable casualties, the British victory was decisive. Keppel with his gunboats and small galleys in tow approached the awaiting ships, but 400 yards from their target Keppel's vessel and others became beached upon a mud bank, presenting clear targets which were soon showered with grapeshot and cannonballs. Keppel's leading galley was sunk, with 5 of his 6 crew killed or wounded, but escaping with his remaining men to a boat from the *Calcutta*, they regrouped and then pressed ahead with their attack, coming alongside the Chinese vessels, boarding them, spiking guns and setting them on fire as the Chinese defenders fled in retreat. All in all, Keppel and his gunboats saw to it that only a handful of the c.70-100 Chinese war junks escaped. Casualties amongst the gunboats were considerable (13 killed and 44 wounded), and furthermore, marines landed for an attack upon a fort nearby also suffered heavily too, but overall the attack was considered a vital success, and it would later be immortalised in the *Illustrated Times* engraving '*Commodore Keppel's dash at the Junks in Fatshan Creek*' published that same year (see illustration). Keppel also took part in the subsequent capture of nearby Canton (near modern Guangzhou), and for his achievements he received praise from Sir Michael Seymour and from the Crown, being finally made K.C.B. soon after. Keppel's public recognition was timely, as he was soon after tried by court martial for the loss of the *Raleigh*, however Keppel was acquitted of all blame whilst still basking in the success of his achievements in China.

Six weeks later he was promoted to Rear Admiral and instructed to return to England on half pay. In the year 1859/60 he was given the post of 'Groom in Waiting' to the Queen, but the following year he had no choice but to resign upon his appointment as Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. Some controversy occurred on his outward voyage aboard H.M.S. *Forte* between Keppel and the Governor of Cape Colony (with rumour of an affair mid voyage between Keppel and the Governor's wife), upon which he was transferred to the South American Command. He was made Vice Admiral on 1 July 1864, and between 1867 and 1869 he was made Commander in Chief in China. He reached full Admiral on 3 July 1869, and was made G.C.B. on 20 May 1871. Latterly, he was made Commander in Chief at Devonport between 1872 and 1875, and was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet on 5 August 1875. He had the honour of being appointed as Naval Aide de Camp to Queen Victoria (who called Keppel her 'beloved little Admiral') on 15 June 1878, and having reached the regulation age of 70 he was placed on the retired list.

A favourite amongst aristocratic circles; and indeed with the royal family, he published numerous works recalling his experiences in the Royal Navy between 1822 and 1870, in addition to the aforementioned publication of '*The Expedition to Borneo etc.*' he published '*The Voyage of the Meander*' (1853) and '*Reminiscences*' all of which would finally be combined in his great work '*A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns*' (1899). Sir Henry Keppel made one final journey to Singapore, and on 19 April that year the so called 'New Harbour' near Sentosa (which Keppel had reputedly discovered many years before) was renamed 'Keppel Harbour' in his honour by the Acting Governor Sir Alexander Swettenham, with nearby 'New Harbour Road' becoming 'Keppel Road'. Sir Henry Keppel was made one of the first members of the Order of Merit upon its institution in 1902, and despite his advancing years (now aged 93) he attended the banquet at the Athenaeum in July that year. Sir Henry Keppel was married twice, firstly to Katherine Louisa Crosbie, the daughter of General Sir John Crosbie, in 1839, and secondly to Jane Elizabeth West, by whom he had a son Colin E Keppel, who would also go on to serve with distinction in the Royal Navy, earning a D.S.O for commanding the Nile Gunboat Flotilla in the Sudan Campaign.

Sir Henry Keppel died in his sleep at his London residence of Albany Chambers on 17 January 1904, at the age of 95, having had a luncheon with his close friend King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace just a few weeks before. Queen Victoria herself sent a wreath of white lilac and a handwritten card addressed to her 'beloved little Admiral, the best and bravest of men' at his funeral on 21 January at St Mary's Church, Winkfield, Berkshire. This group offered with a quantity of copied research, including copied biographical details as printed in his full obituary in *The Times*, and a hardback copy of his biography: '*The Beloved Little Admiral: The Life and Times of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B. O.M. D.C.L., 1809-1904*' (1967), by Vivian Stuart.

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***The Orders, Medals and Decorations awarded to Admiral Sir Colin Richard Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O. who served in Egypt and was wounded during the action at Mernat Island and the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson. He later commanded the Nile Gunboat Flotilla to superb effect during the Sudan Campaign where he played an important role at the Battle of Omdurman, and personally delivered a communiqué from Sirdar Kitchener to the French Garrison commander Major Jean Baptiste Marchand during the 'Fashoda Incident'. A court favourite, he was a great friend of King Edward VII, and served as an Extra Equerry to four separate kings comprising:**

Medal group court-mounted on bar:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels;

The Distinguished Service Order, in silver gilt and enamels;

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, dated/undated reverse, single clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (C. R. Keppel, Midn. R.N. H.M.S. "Inconstant");

Queen's Sudan, 1896-98, no clasp, in silver (Comr. C. R. Keppel. R.N.), name in engraved capitals;

Jubilee 1887, in silver, with silver clasp '1897' upon ribbon (Comr. Colin Keppel R.N. Equerry to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh);

Coronation 1911, in silver (C. R. Keppel Rear Admiral);

Jubilee 1935, in silver;

Coronation 1937, in silver;

Khedive's Star, 1882;

Khedive's Sudan, 1896-1908, in silver, 2 clasps, Sudan 1897, Khartoum (Comr. Colin Keppel...);

Germany, Saxon Duchies, Order of Ernestine, Military Division, Knight's First Class breast badge, in gold and enamels;

Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Silver Wedding of Duke Alfred, 1899, in silver;

Norway, Coronation 1906, in silver;

Montenegro, Cross of the Order of Danilo, in silver and enamels;

Separate Orders and Decorations, surrounding in frame:

Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver, with gold and blue enamelled centre;

The Royal Victorian Order, Grand Cross set of insignia, in silver and enamels;

Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Order of the Griffin, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in gold and enamel, and breast star in silver, with gold and red enamel.

Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled centre;

Germany, Saxon Duchies, Order of Ernestine, Commander's neck badge, in gold and enamels;

Greece, Order of the Redeemer, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled centre;

Italy, Order of S.S. Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising neck badge in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled centre;

Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled centre;

Spain, Order of Naval Merit, comprising sash badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver with gold and enamelled centre;

Sweden, Order of the Sword, Grand Officer's breast star, in silver with gold and enamelled centre £40,000-50,000



C.B.: *London Gazette*: 15 November 1898: 'In recognition of services in Egypt and the Sudan, including the Battles of Atbara and Khartum.'

D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 11 March 1898: 'For services ...while attached to the Egyptian Army during the recent operations in the Soudan, resulting in the capture of Abu Hamed, and the subsequent occupation of Berber.'

C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 30 April 1906 'Commanding H.M. Yacht; cruise in the Mediterranean.'

Norway, Coronation 'received June 1906' (service papers refer)

K.C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 26 June 1908 'for being in command of His Majesty's Yachts'

Russia, Order of St Stanislaus: 'conferred by the Emperor of Russia March 1909' (service papers refer)

K.C.I.E.: *London Gazette*: 12 December 1911 'Extra Equerry to His Majesty the King Emperor'

G.C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1930 'Extra Equerry to H.M.; Serjeant at Arms, House of Commons'

ADMIRAL SIR COLIN RICHARD KEPPEL, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O. (1862-1947), was born on 3 December 1862, the son of Admiral of the Fleet The Honourable Sir Henry Keppel and Lady Jane Elizabeth Keppel (née West). He was educated at Temple Grove and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet aboard the training ship H.M.S. *Britannia* in 1875. Promoted to Midshipman in January 1879, he served aboard H.M.S. *Inconstant* for the next three years mostly in the Far East, before returning to serve during the Egypt Campaign of 1882 aboard H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* during 1882-3. He subsequently spent 1883 at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, passing his examinations at the end of that year, and then served for a time aboard H.M.S. *Iris* in the Mediterranean.

In 1884 he was promoted to Sub Lieutenant with H.M.S. *Invincible*, where he served ashore as part of the Naval Brigade during the Nile Expedition which was sent for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum in 1884. Here he was present with Lord Charles Beresford aboard the S.S. *Sophis* during the relief of Sir Charles Wilson, who returning from Khartoum had been forced to beach and unload his steamer *Bordein* upon Mernat Island, surrounded by the enemy, and with a nearby fort defending the river passage. Despite the artillery located in the fort, the S.S. *Sophis* (or *Safia*) exchanged heavy fire with the enemy, and despite their own casualties, they eventually managed to silence the stubborn battery. During the exchanges of fire the steamer's boiler was struck, but Keppel and his fellow officer Welber, directed two shots which silenced the enemy guns at a crucial moment. In the process of this action the native 'nuggar' boat which had been towed behind the *Bordein*, had become stuck on a sandbank near the fort, and was in danger of being sunk with some crew and a quantity of guns and equipment. At this moment, Keppel again proved his worth, as recorded by the *Army and Navy Gazette*:

"Then came a characteristic piece of calculated audacity. Lord Charles noticed that a nuggar in which Sir Charles Wilson had escaped from the wreck of his steamer, had drifted down with some of Gordon's men on board, and had stranded close to the fort. The hero of the Condor sent Keppel with a small boat and half a dozen blue jackets to the rescue. They cut her out under the very guns and brought her safely off, Keppel being hit in the groin, but luckily only by a spent, or more probably a ricochet, bullet"

Keppel received high praise from Lord Beresford in his despatch, where he wrote: *'I consider that we owe our safety on the steamer, as well as the safety of Sir Charles Wilson and his party, who undoubtedly would have been killed if the steamer had been destroyed, to the untiring efforts of Sub Lieutenant Keppel.'* For his role in these events, Colin Keppel was promoted to Lieutenant on 4 February 1885, and was later appointed to be Equerry and Flag Lieutenant to H.R.H. Admiral Alfred Ernest Albert, the Duke of Edinburgh on 28 December 1886, a role in which he continued as part of the Mediterranean Fleet until 1889. It was at this time that he was married to Henrietta Mary, daughter of Major General R Blundell, and they would go on to have two sons. He commanded the Torpedo Boat No.42 for the remainder of 1889, and saw service aboard H.M.S. *Undaunted* in 1890, also in the Mediterranean. Later that year he resumed his position as Equerry and Flag Lieutenant to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Devonport, continuing until 1893.

Soon after he was given the opportunity to serve on the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and then aboard H.M.S. *Royal George* between 1893 and 1895, in which year he was promoted to Commander. After further Mediterranean service, and having been appointed Extra Equerry in 1896, his experience aboard gunboats on the Nile would be called upon once more. In 1897 he was lent to the Egyptian Government to serve under the Sirdar (Commander in Chief) Lord Kitchener, and Keppel was placed in command of the entire gunboat Flotilla, which would play a crucial part in controlling the river. Many figures who served as part of this famous flotilla would become household names in their own right, which comprised the *Tamai* (Lt. H. F. Tailbot), *Sultan* (Lt. W H Cowan), *Hafir* (Lt C. M. Stevely), *Melik* (El Kaimakam W. S. Gordon, R.E.), *Sheikh* (Lt. J. B. Sparks), *Abu Klea* (El Bimbashi E. O. Newcombe), *Fateh* (Lt. D. Beatty), *Metemma* (El Bimbashi A. G. Stevenson) and *Nasr* (Lt. the Hon. A. Hood). Whilst they lacked in speed, often struggling against the river currents, they made up for it with firepower. Manned by mixed crews of British, Egyptian & Sudanese personnel, as well as Royal Marines, they carried 12 pounders, 4 inch howitzers and Maxim machine guns, ready to harry and bombard the enemy along the Nile and its tributaries. This they did to great effect during the campaign, particularly at the Capture of Abu Hamed on 7 August 1897, and at the subsequent Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898 where the gunboats shelled the riverside forts demolished the dome of the Mahdi's tomb. Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, picked out Keppel and his gunboats out for particular recognition:

"The excellent service performed by the gunboats under Commander Keppel and his subordinate Officers of the Royal Navy is deserving of special mention. These gunboats have been for a long time past almost constantly under fire; they have made bold reconnaissances past the enemy's forts and rifle pits, and on the 1st and 2nd September, in conjunction with the Irregular levies under Major Stuart Wortley, and the Howitzer Battery, they materially aided in the capture of all the forts on both banks of the Nile, and in making the fortifications of Omdurman untenable. In bringing to notice the readiness of resource, daring, and ability of Commander. Keppel And his Officers, I wish also, to add my appreciation of the services rendered by Engineer E. Bond, Royal Navy, and the engineering staff, as well as of the detachments of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the guncrews, who have gained the hearty praise of their commanders."

In addition to Keppel's numerous mentions in despatches, Queen Victoria was pleased to give orders for Keppel to be made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, and shortly afterwards he would be mentioned once again after the fall of Khartoum, being this time promoted and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He continued in the Sudan to take part in the 'Fashoda Incident' between Great Britain and France, as both nations sought to extend their empires. It was here during the famous territorial 'stand off' that Keppel, from the *Sultan* gunboat delivered a message from Major General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of Egyptian Army, to French garrison commander, Major Jean Baptiste Marchand in September 1898. As a result of the British diplomatic demands, the French forces there present were forced to withdraw without further incident. This historic agreement settled the French and British empires' mutual areas of influence, and went some way toward establishing the 'entente cordiale' of 1904.

He was promoted to Captain on 30 May 1899 specifically for his services in the Sudan, and between 1905 and 1909 he served as Commodore of H.M. Royal Yachts, Honorary Aide de camp and Naval Equerry to King Edward VII (his father's close friend). He was made C.V.O. on 3 April 1906 and K.C.V.O. in 1908. He received a Cross of the Order of Naval Merit from the King of Spain and the Order of St Stanislaus in 1909, and was made Rear Admiral in command of the Atlantic Fleet between 1909 and 1910. Upon the death of his family friend King Edward VII, he was made Extra Equerry to George V on 10 June 1910.

He captained the ship H.M.S. *Medina* (formerly a P&O liner) upon which George V travelled both to and from India for the Durbar of 1911 (between 10 October 1911 and 15 February 1912), and following the occasion of the Durbar itself on 12 December 1911, Sir Colin Keppel joined the King and other dignitaries during a hunting expedition to Nepal between 18 and 28 December 1911. For his services during the Durbar voyages Keppel was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year. He was made Equerry in Ordinary to the King in January 1913, before later retiring in the same year on 15 December 1913. Having left the Royal Navy, his royal service continued, as he was given the position of 'Sergeant at Arms' to the House of Commons in 1915, and some years later in 1936 he was appointed as Extra Equerry once again to the new King George VI (this his fourth appointment in service to a ruling monarch). He was made G.C.V.O. in 1930, and in later civilian life he became a Director of the firm Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Engineers. He died on 6 July 1947.



Keppel (right) at Fashoda

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BRITISH ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

*'You were never bored with the Queen Mother. She always had something amusing or interesting to say.
In 50 years I only once saw her cross...'*



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***The Orders and Decorations awarded to Lady Patricia Smith, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, the longest serving Lady of the Bedchamber to H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and reputedly the longest serving in history, with whom she served for some 57 years, being made Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order by Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, and Dame Grand Cross in 1990 – on the occasion of the Queen Mother's 90th Birthday, comprising:**

The Royal Victorian Order, 1st Class Dame's Grand Cross Set of Insignia by Collingwood, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, sash badge and breast star both numbered (L.43) to reverse, in fitted 'G.C.V.O.' case of issue *[illustration reduced]*;

Lady in Waiting's Badge, by Collingwood, in platinum, set with diamonds, bearing the 'E' monogram of H. M. Elizabeth the Queen Mother, in fitted case of issue (locking mechanism weak);

Both cases of issue bearing the label 'The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden' to the underside, *very lightly polished with a few tiny scratches from wear, otherwise extremely fine or better* (3) £10,000-12,000

G.C.V.O.: London Gazette: 16 June 1990 'Lady of the Bedchamber to HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother; On the occasion of Her Majesty's 90th Birthday'

D.C.V.O.: London Gazette: 1 June 1953 'Lady of the Bedchamber to HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother'



LADY PATRICIA SMITH, THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS HAMBLEDEN, G.C.V.O. (1904 1994), was born 12 November 1904, the only daughter of Reginald Herbert, the 15th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and his wife Beatrice Eleanor Paget, the daughter of Lieutenant Lord Alexander Victor Paget. Her family had a long history of royal service, reaching as far back as 1551 to her ancestor Sir William Herbert (the 1st Earl Pembroke), a Master of Horse, and in more recent times her grandfather had served as Lord Steward to both Queen Victoria and Edward VII.

As a young debutante, Lady Patricia Herbert first met and struck up a friendship with Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon at their family home at Wilton House, Wiltshire, in 1922, and the former's coming out dance. As recorded in her obituary as published in *The Independent*, Lady Patricia was 'debutante of the year', despite the difficulties and embarrassment of her father's bankruptcy in that very same year. At her coming out dinner ball, included amongst the 46 guests was the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with whom she danced several times, but no interest was to follow. In the years afterwards however she did become a devoted friend and confidant to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, with whom the Prince of Wales had also danced, and who was later to become the H. M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

In 1928 Lady Patricia Herbert was married to William Henry Smith (1903 1948), the third Viscount Hambleden, and heir to the 'W.H. Smith' business empire of newsagents. Some 5 children were to follow, including William Herbert Smith, born in 1930, who would succeed as the fourth Viscount Hambleden, and H. M. Queen Elizabeth II stood as Godmother to their youngest son, Philip Reginald Smith in 1945. Her husband William died from a tragic brain tumour in 1948, and Lady Hambleden decided never to remarry, surviving her husband as the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden for a further fifty years.

In 1937 her friend the newly married Queen Elizabeth sought to enlarge her Household, and in turn Lady Hambleden was asked to become a Lady of the Bedchamber. Despite an initial reluctance owing to her concerns of juggling family life with a position of such royal importance, she gratefully accepted the honour provided it did not clash with the school holidays. On that basis, she would proudly serve H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, for over half a century, often working for two weeks on and six weeks off. H.M. Queen Elizabeth surrounded herself with her closest friends, and Lady Hambleden formed an important part of her retinue of senior ladies in waiting. As recorded in the book *'Elizabeth, The Queen Mother'* by Hugo Vickers, The Earl of Airlie was selected to be the Queen Mother's Lord Chamberlain (until 1965), and the ladies in waiting, overseen by Helen, Duchess of Northumberland (retired 1964), included Countess Spencer, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Harlech and the Countess of Scarborough for the important engagements. In addition to these key figures were the regular ladies, Katie Seymour, Lady Hyde, Lady Jean Ranking and the Hon. Mrs John Mulholland. Commenting on these appointments, the Queen of Spain's lady in waiting 'Baba' Brougham commented:

'I am so pleased the Queen has chosen such nice women to be around her. They the Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Hambleden etc are all saints. The sort of women who ride in buses, pay their bills, and are nice to old servants.'

Lady Hambleden enjoyed her many visits to the royal estates, and took turns to assist the Queen Mother with her correspondence. She also took part in several memorable trips abroad. It was during a three week tour of Kenya and Uganda in early 1959, that the Queen gave a speech on the morning of the 9th February at Narok on the Kenyan plateau. After a period of drought, the Masai tribesmen had been praying for desperately needed rain. Having inspected a Guard of Honour made up of the Kenyan Police and its band, she sat down for a ceremony with the Masai elders, sitting in a semi circle in full regalia with bare chests coloured with red ochre, knobkerries, shields and plumes of ostrich feathers. After speeches were made in both Masai and English, the Queen Mother replied with a smile that she hoped the rains would return, making a smiling gesture toward the sky.

Safely back in her car with the formalities complete, a crack of thunder was heard and the heavens opened with lightning and heavy rain. The Kenyan warriors declared the Queen Mother's speech as a good omen, grateful that she had at last brought the rains back. Settling back into her car, the Queen Mother is recorded as having remarked to her friend Lady Hambleden sat beside her: *"Well, if they don't want me in England, I can always come here and be a witch doctor!"* Later that year, Lady Hambleden also was honoured with distributing prizes on behalf of the Queen Mother at the Henley Royal Regatta.

In her later life after the death of her husband she was usually to be found residing either in London or at her dower house at Ewelme in Oxfordshire, and even in later life kept well abreast of royal affairs, partly through her niece, Mary Morrison, who served as a Woman of the Bedchamber to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. She was at one time chairman of the NSPCC, and carried out voluntary work for King's College Hospital. In recognition of her many years of service she was appointed DCVO (Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order) by Queen Elizabeth II (01.06.1953) and Dame Grand Cross (16.06.1990) on the occasion of the Queen Mother's Birthday, when Lady Hambleden (herself aged 85) helped to acknowledge many of the thousands of letters and presents sent to celebrate her mistress' birthday. Her brother David Herbert, in his memoir *'Second Son'*, described her as *'a saint, intelligent and humorous, without an ounce of snobbery in her veins'*, and other sources remark that she was known to have a Bloody Mary each and every Sunday Evening. She died at Ewelme, on 19 March 1994, at the age of 90. Hugo Vickers summarises her service in his book as follows:

'There until she died in 1994 was Patricia, Viscountess Hambleden, the longest serving lady in waiting in history, achieving fifty seven years. Though ladies in waiting are anxious not to cite favourites and describe themselves as a team with equal status, Lady Hambleden was probably the closest to Queen Elizabeth.'



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***The Most Excellent Order of the Bath** (Civil Division), Knight Grand Cross neck badge by Garrard, in silver-gilt, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1950, with original neck ribbon, *some toning, about extremely fine* £350-400

180

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with original neck ribbon, *minor enamel chips, about very fine* £250-300

181

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division), Officer's breast badge, 1st type, in silver-gilt, with original ribbon, in Garrard & Co. case of issue, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1929, with matching miniature, *lightly toned, good very fine* £70-90

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***The C.V.O. and Official Warrants awarded to Major Ronald John Hill, C.V.O., M.B.E., Royal Artillery. He worked for many years at the Lord Chamberlain's Office at St. James's Palace, initially as Clerk and later as Secretary, and was mentioned in despatches in WW2 for 'gallant and distinguished services in Italy'. He was for a time Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and during his 44-year career he also received 25 Foreign Awards in addition to his British medals and awards, comprising:**

The Royal Victorian Order, Commander's 3rd Class Neck Badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, reverse numbered '1851', with both full-size and miniature neck ribbons, in original 'Collingwood' case of issue, *a little wear to reverse gilding at peripheries, otherwise extremely fine* £600-800

M.i.D: *London Gazette*: 29 November 1945 (Headquarters Staff, Italy) 'For gallant and distinguished services in Italy'

M.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 13 December 1945 (Allied Force Headquarters, Italy)

M.V.O. V: *London Gazette*: 10 June 1948 Clerk, Lord Chamberlain's Office

M.V.O. IV: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1959 Assistant Secretary, Lord Chamberlain's Office

C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1973 Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's Office

MAJOR RONALD JOHN HILL C.V.O. M.B.E. joined the Lord Chamberlain's Office was appointed Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain's Office in 1932, being promoted to Assistant Secretary 21 June 1936. During WW2 he joined the Royal Artillery initially as a Cadet with the 121st Officer Training Unit R.A., being commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant (137149) on 29 June 1940. He served in WW2 as Captain (War Substantive) Italy with the Allied Force Headquarters in 1943, for which he received a Mention in Despatches and was subsequently made an M.B.E. in 1945, later reaching the rank of Major (temp.). After WW2 he continued with his work in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, being made M.V.O. 5th Class in June 1948, M.V.O. 4th Class in January 1959, and finally C.V.O. in January 1973 as Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's Office. He was also appointed as Sergeant at Arms in the House of Commons in August 1963. Between 1955 and September 1975 Hill received no fewer than 25 foreign orders and decorations (not offered here). He retired in 1976.

He is entitled to a full British group of 11, of which only the C.V.O. is offered here. This lot is also offered with an original copy of The Statutes of the Royal Victorian Order; and warrants for his M.B.E., M.V.O., L.V.O and C.V.O (all in original envelope.s).

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***The Royal Victorian Order**, Lieutenant's (L.V.O.) breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, reverse numbered '886', 44mm width, with matching miniature, *small flaked chip to right arm of cross, very fine thus* £280-320

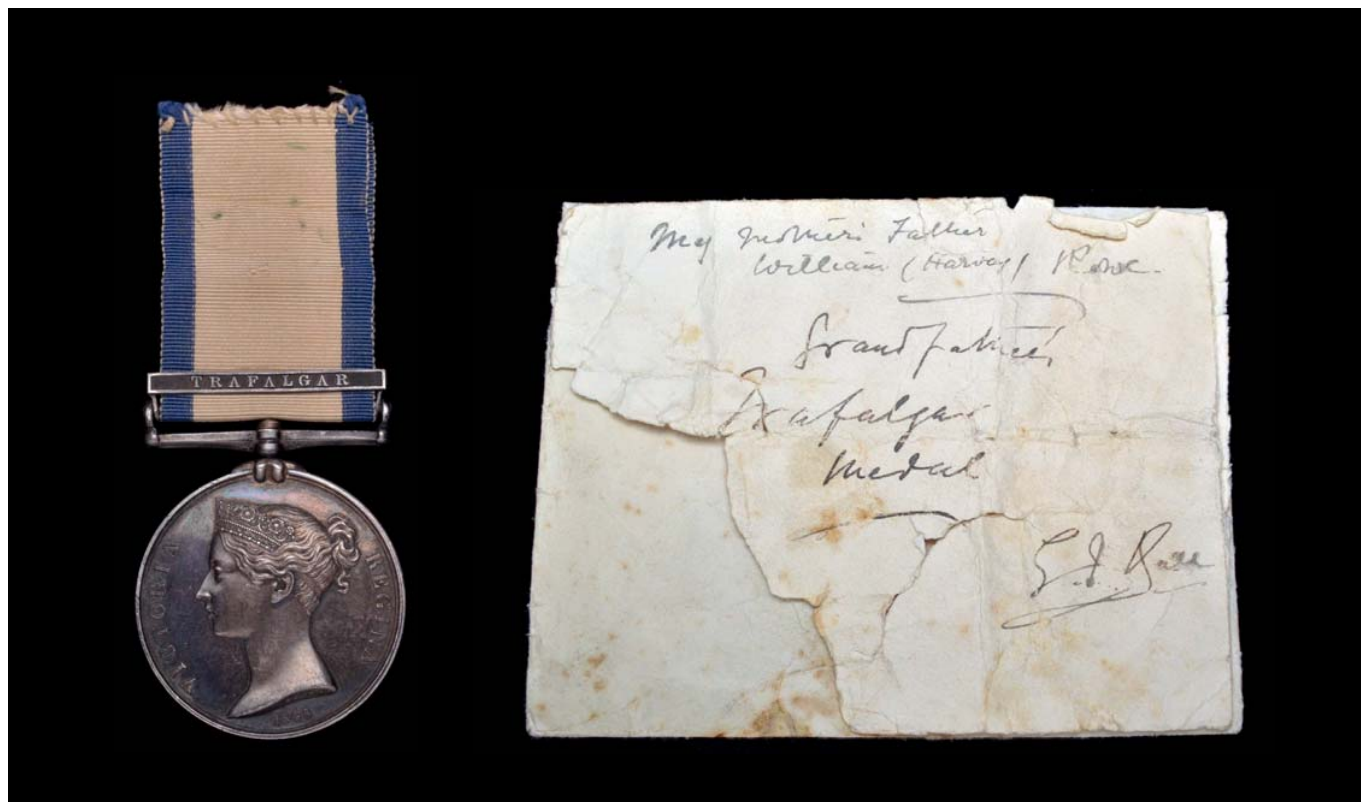
BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS



184

***Honourable East India Company Medal For Seringapatam**, 1799, in silver, Soho Mint (signed C.H.K.), 48mm, with original silver suspension loop, *attractive cabinet tone, very light contact marks in fields, otherwise extremely fine or better with underlying lustre, and scarce in high grade* £800-1,200

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***The N.G.S. Trafalgar awarded to Midshipman William Rowe, R.N., who served under Captain William Hargood aboard H.M.S. Belleisle during the Battle of Trafalgar. As the second ship of the Lee Column, she engaged no fewer than seven ships of the combined French & Spanish Fleet, comprising**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar (William Rowe, Midshipman.), last letter of rank lightly struck, old cabinet tone, with original ribbon, extremely fine or better £8,000-10,000

MIDSHIPMAN WILLIAM ROWE of Torpoint, Cornwall just a short boat crossing from the great naval harbour of Plymouth, was born c.1785. He entered the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in February 1805, and was promoted to Midshipman in June that year. Official records state that this was following an order made by 'Admiral Young' this presumably being Admiral William Young, who at that time was Commander in Chief at Plymouth. The reason for this perhaps through family influence, or through application, is not clear. In any case, Midshipman Rowe served aboard H.M.S. *Belleisle* under the command of William Hargood, which saw a great deal of action during the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805. Second into battle after the *Royal Sovereign*, during the course of the battle she engaged the French ships *l'Aigle*, *Achille*, *Neptune*, and *Fougueux*, as well as the Spanish ships *Santa Ana*, *Monarca* and *San Juan de Nepomuceno*, and suffered a great deal of damage in the process. She was completely dismasted (being the only British ship to suffer extensive damage), but *'she remained unconquered, and suspended a Union Jack at the end of a pike and held it up to view, while an ensign was made fast to the stump of the mainmast. She was... unable to take further active part in the fighting (but) subsequently sent her last remaining boat to take possession of the Spanish Argonauta'* (*The Trafalgar Roll*, by Mackenzie, refers). In addition to having her masts shot away, her hull was heavily damaged, her bowsprit and figurehead were also shot away, and her crew suffered 127 men killed and wounded.

William Rowe was awarded prize money of £10 / 14s / 2d for his involvement in the battle, and removed again as Midshipman to H.M.S. *St George*. On 14th July 1808 he addressed a letter to the Admiralty concerning *'an affair of the most serious nature having occurred in my family which requires my immediate presence at home'* requiring *'a discharge into H.M. Ship Salvador del Mundo, it being of the highest importance to both my present, and future welfare.'* Presumably relating to the death of a parent or loved one, it appears that he did indeed return home, but that his future as a Naval Officer was subsequently cut short. The muster rolls confirms that he was indeed discharged in 15 August 1808, with an indecipherable note that appears to cite 'Admiral Gambier' perhaps as for permission for discharge. Coincidentally, the next year in 1809 two men of this same name (perhaps father & son) were registered as Pilots in and around the waters of Plymouth, and the recipient may also have taken up administrative work as a Clerk at the Naval Dockyards in later life. Another man of this name opened a hotel in Plymouth. We do know that his NGS medal was sent to him at Plymouth in 1849, and that a man of this name is listed as a being employed by the 'Navy' in the 1851 census. Later still, a man of this name is listed as a 'Dockyard Pensioner, but owing to this being a popular name for the region, further research is recommended.

This medal is offered with two original handwritten envelopes, marked 'grandfather's Trafalgar medal my mother's Father William (Harvey) Rowe.



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***The N.G.S. Trafalgar awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel David Marlay, Royal Marines, 'one of the heroes of Trafalgar'. He served as a Second Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Dreadnought* during the famous battle, and, continued to serve until the Syria Campaign in 1839-41. As the senior Captain of Marines afloat in 1839, he invited Sir Charles Napier and other prominent guests to his annual dinner in celebration of the famous naval victory aboard H.M.S. *Pembroke* at Vourla, making some pointed comments at Napier's expense, comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar (David Marley.), *tiny reverse edge nick, once lightly cleaned, otherwise about extremely fine* £8,000-10,000

Ex Baldwin, October 1967

Ex Spink, 23 April, 2009

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID MARLAY (often also spelt Marley), was born c.1785 the illegitimate son of Lieutenant George Marlay C.B., of the 14th Foot, from Dublin, Ireland, but later based in Twickenham. Joining the Royal Navy as 2nd Lieutenant on 11 January 1801, he came aboard H.M.S. *Dreadnought* (98) on 18 November 1804 as 2nd Lieutenant, as recorded in the ship's description book. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 4 August 1805, and was present aboard this vessel at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805 where as an Officer of the Marines he would most likely have been on deck, directing the fire of his Marines and making preparations for the boarding of enemy ships. H.M.S. *Dreadnought* fought under the command of Captain John Conn, and despite being one of the rearmost ships in Collingwood's Lee Column, her fighting power was used to great effect as she took on the Spanish *San Juan de Nepomuceno* (74) which was already much damaged (see previous lot), as well as the Spanish *Principe de Asturias* (112) and the French *Indomptable* (80). Despite the weight of this combined enemy fire, the *Dreadnought* ran on board and captured the *San Juan* despite heroic resistance in less than 15 minutes and took her as a prize, but only once all but one of her officers had been killed. It is quite possible, if not likely, that the recipient was part of the boarding party which received her surrender. Meanwhile, the huge *Principe de Asturias* was able to escape, however. We know from the muster rolls of the *Dreadnought* that at the end of the day's fighting Marlay went aboard the *San Juan de Nepomuceno* as part of her prize crew. The *Dreadnought* suffered 33 killed and wounded, and she had her masts 'cut with shot and her maintop sail yard shot away' (*The Trafalgar Roll*, by Mackenzie, refers). The *Dreadnought's* pay book, and *The Trafalgar Roll* both confirm the above recipient as 2nd Lieutenant of Marines aboard *Dreadnought*, and whilst it is some what curious that this medal's naming does not include the recipient's rank, this may simply have been an administrative error made by his agent during the application, or possibly at the mint. In any case, the name is unique to the N.G.S. Roll and this can only be the same man.

Continuing in his career after Trafalgar, he reached the rank of Captain in 1826, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1841. Towards the end of his career, David Marlay is recorded as having held a celebratory dinner in 1839, just off the coast of Greece at Vourla. His pointed comments towards Sir Charles Napier, who had weeks previously made remarks in Parliament about the supposed parity of the British and French fleets owing to perceived British administrative failings & sickness in the fleet, is recorded in the *Naval & Military Gazette* of 19 March, 1842 as follows: "In the months of August, September and December 1839, the French and British fleets were together between Bazika Bay and Vourla... On the Anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar (viz. on 21st of Oct., 1839), the Senior Captain of Marines afloat, the present Lieut. Col. David Marlay, one of the Trafalgar Heroes, agreeable to his annual custom, invited several distinguished shipmates to dine with him on board the *Pembroke*, in Vourla; Sir Charles Napier made one of the Party. The ward room was decorated most appropriately with transparencies etc., in allusion to the occasion, and to many brilliant operations done under the banners of 'Per Mare, Per Terram'. After dinner, upon Sir Charles's health being drunk, he [Marlay] rose and...made the forcible remark: "In respect to the present fleet, I have only to say...a finer fleet never existed...[and] from the superiority of which I am convinced that an action which lasted four hours in the late war, would now be decided in one and a half!"

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David Marlay retired on full pay in 1841 after 40 years' service, and he died on 12 June 1851 at Hoddesdon, North London, at the age of 66. Contemporary letters reveal that he (and his illegitimate brother George, Major, 1st Foot), continued throughout their lives to petition their father for assistance and his legitimate son, George, for assistance for themselves and for their children.

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***The 2-Clasp N.G.S. awarded to Rear-Admiral John Skekel, who served as Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Courageux* at the reduction of St. Lucia, was wounded in action aboard H.M.S. *Hero* during Sir Richard Strachan's action the 4th of November 1805, and 'highly distinguished himself' whilst in command of one of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*'s small boats during the cutting out of Russian gunboats off Percola Point on 7 July 1809. He was later shipwrecked off St. Edward's Island whilst Captain of H.M.S. *Bold* in September 1813 comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 4 Novr. 1805, 7 July Boat Service 1809 (John Skekel Lieut.), with reverse brooch pin to ribbon, and modern case, once polished, lightly toned, extremely fine, and a scarce combination of clasps

£5,000-7,000

Ex Glendining, June 1952, lot 9



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN SKEKEL (note spelling) was born 29 March 1778, at Mortlach, co. Banff, Scotland, the son of John Skekel and Katherine Skekel (née Wilkie). Whilst genealogical information is relatively scant concerning his family, two men, by the names of Alexander Skakel/Skel and John Skekel undertook studies at the King's College Aberdeen, and both were from Banffshire. The former became an educator of great importance in Montreal, Canada, and may be a direct relation (perhaps his brother).

John Skekel joined the Royal Navy on 10 December 1795, as an Able Seaman on board the *Thisbe* (28) under Capt. John Oakes Hardy, with whom he served in various ships until the end of 1802, at Halifax and on the Home station as Midshipman and Master's Mate. On the breaking out of war in 1803 he sailed with Captain John Oakes Hardy in the *Courageux* (74), for the West Indies, where, in June of the same year, he served as Acting Lieutenant at the reduction of the island of St. Lucia.

Being confirmed as Lieutenant aboard *Pandora* 44 on 21 Feb. 1804, under the command of Captain John Nash, he was present during the expedition against Surinam and took part in the operations which resulted in the surrender of the colony, serving in the flotilla located on the Commewyne River. O Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary* also records that he had previously been engaged in the boats which prevented supplies from being thrown into Martinique; and had been, 13 March, present at the cutting out of the Privateer *Mosambique* of 10 18 pounder carronades close to Pearl Rock.

Once the *Pandora* was paid off in February 1805, Lieutenant Skekel was transferred to H.M.S. *Hero* (74) under the command of Captain Hon. Alan Hyde Gardner, where he would see his first major actions. He fought in Sir Robert Calder's action against the combined French and Spanish Fleets on 22 July 1805 the Battle of Cape Finisterre, and was wounded in action whilst assisting in the capture of 4 French ships of the line on 4 November 1805 some times called The Battle of Cape Ortegal or 'Sir Richard Strachan's Action'. Here, a squadron of French ships which had escaped at Trafalgar were successfully discovered, chased down and battered into submission. Skekel's ship H.M.S. *Hero* played the major part in this action, and took just shy of half of the British casualties, with 10 killed and 51 wounded (from the total of 24 killed and 111 wounded). Lieutenant Skekel was wounded in the process, and was duly mentioned in the *London Gazette* despatch of 8 October 1805. For his wounds, he received a donation from the Patriotic Society. He also was present on 13 March 1806 at the capture of the French ship *Marengo* (80), the Flagship of Rear Admiral Linois, and at the subsequent capture of the Frigate *Belle Poule* (40) on 23 May 1807.

After a year's service aboard the *Ville de Paris* (110), he joined H.M.S. *Bellerophon* (74) on 15 July 1808, Flagship of Admiral Lord Gardner in the Channel, and soon after commanded by Captain Samuel Warren as a private ship on the Baltic station. It was here that he was placed in command of one of *Bellerophon*'s boats and 'highly distinguished himself in a most brilliant and successful attack upon a Russian flotilla' (John Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography* refers), for which he was mentioned in the subsequent despatch (*London Gazette* 8 July 1809). The squadron of small boats attacked a fortified squadron of 8 Russian gunboats off Percola Point, 7 July, 1809, which were situated between two large rock outcrops. The British boats attacked directly, without firing, waiting until they were able to reach the enemy boats before boarding and storming the vessels 'sword in hand'. Six gunboats were carried, one was sunk, and one escaped, but 12 supply craft and a number of Russian prisoners were taken.

Soon afterwards, and probably as a result of his gallant conduct at Percola Point, he was promoted to Acting Commander and placed in charge of the *Fly* sloop (16) on 25 June 1811 from which vessel he exchanged soon afterwards into the *Gluckstadt* (18) as full Lieutenant on 1 September 1811. Whilst aboard the *Gluckstadt* a violent storm nearly sunk the ship, but narrowly escaped once Skekel took the decision to part with all the ship's guns. Commander Skekel had another encounter with severe weather aboard his next command the *Bold* (14) on the North America Station, which was this time wrecked during a strong north east gale off the North end of Prince Edward's Island whilst proceeding with the convoy up the St Lawrence on 27 September 1813. He attained the Post rank of Captain 27 May, 1825; and accepted Retirement on 1 October 1846. Captain Skekel married in July, 1835, Louisa Madalina Hughes, of York Street, Portman Square, London, and was given the rank of Rear Admiral in his retirement. He later died on 20 June 1854 at his home in Kensington, London. The original N.G.S. medal roll held at the National Archives shows the recipient's signature in the remarks column and a date of '19/2/49' suggesting the date of issue of his medal. Only 8 officer's medals were awarded for the action of 4 November 1805, and just 4 for 7 July Boat Service 1809.

***A Rare N.G.S. with clasp '25 July Boat Service 1809' awarded to Able Seaman David Hume, R.N., for service aboard H.M.S. *Princess Caroline* during the bloody and hard-fought night time action against a group of Russian Navy Gunboats at Frederickshamn in the Gulf of Finland, with one enemy ship – gunboat No.62, suffering 100% casualties before being forced to surrender, comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, 25 July Boat Service 1809 (David Hume.), light, attractive toning, occasional tiny marks, extremely fine or better, and rare £6,000-7,000

Ex Whalley, 1877

Ex Lord Cheylesmore, July 1930

Ex Dalrymple White, Glendinings, June 1946

Ex Christies, November 1988

Ex Spink, 21 July, 2011

Ex Baldwin, 2012 retail purchase

ABLE SEAMAN DAVID was born and baptised in the Scottish coastal village of Kinghorn, Fife on 7 May 1779 to David Hume and Margaret Drysdale. According to his service records, David first served in H.M.S. *Texel*, a third rate converted to operate as a guard ship and floating battery in Leith Roads, between May and August 1807. The ship's musters indicate that he was 'pressed' into service with the Royal Navy, possibly in Prestonpans, on the southern side of the Firth of Forth, being rated as an Able Seaman.

In August 1807 he was transferred to the third rate, HMS *Monmouth*. On 15 September 1807, flying the flag of Rear Admiral William O'Bryen Drury. *Monmouth* sailed with a convoy of nine Indiamen to the East Indies, and during the voyage, on 25 January 1808 *Monmouth* captured the Danish ship *Nancy*. On 12 February she arrived off the Danish possession of Tranquebar on the Indian coast, just in time to observe the landing of troops of the 14th Regiment of Foot and the Honourable East India Company's artillery. The British immediately went on to capture the settlement and fort, which fell with out resistance. *Monmouth* returned to Britain in September 1808, having escorted home a convoy of Indiamen, and paid off.

He was soon after present aboard H.M.S. *Princess Caroline* during the bloody and hard fought cutting out expedition against Russian Naval gunboats at Frederikshamn; in the Gulf of Finland near the Aspo Roads, on 25 July 1809. A British force of seventeen boats (from the vessels H.M.S. *Cerberus*, *Minotaur*, *Princess Caroline* and *Prometheus*) was led by Captain Thomas Forrest of the *Prometheus* against a small but resolute Russian force of 4 gunboats and an armed transport brig, with a night time attack commencing at 10.30pm. Four of the Russian vessels were captured, with roughly 150 prisoners taken, but the defence was so fierce in the case of Russian gunboat No.62 that its entire crew of 44 was either killed (24) or wounded prior to the vessel's capture. The British forces suffered 3 officers and 6 men killed, with approximately 50 wounded (including Captain Forrest), and the Russian forces lost 28 killed and 59 wounded.

David Hume served in *Princess Caroline* until February 1811, and then transferred to H.M.S. *Cressy*, another third rate. He was on board *Cressy* on 23 December 1811 when the ship was off the west coast of Jutland in the company of H.M.S. *St. George*, under Rear Admiral Robert Carthew Reynolds, and HMS *Defence*. A hurricane blew up but, because *St. George* was jury rigged, Captain Atkins of the *Defence* refused to leave her without the Admiral's permission. As a result both *St. George* and *Defence* were wrecked near Ringkøbing. *Cressy*, aware of the danger of the nearby shore, broke away from the other two ships. Both Captain's and Master's Logs paint a graphic picture of the storm: "Weather was worsening throughout 23 December and the Master frequently adjusted sail to maintain contact with the squadron. Whilst 'heaving the lead' the Quartermaster 'fell overboard and was drowned.'" The ship's logs state that at 9.15 'wore ship having broke off....seeing no possibility of clearing the land.' Ominously at the end of the day the Logs report 'St. George, Defence.....out of sight'. The storm continued into 24 December and the chain pumps were rigged because 'the hand (pumps were) not sufficient to keep her free'. Both *St. George* and *Defence* lost almost all their crews, including the Admiral. Most of the bodies that came ashore were buried in the sand dunes of Thorsminde, which have been known ever since as 'Dead Men's Dunes'.

Continuing to serve on board *Cressy*, David Hume was made a Petty Officer (Quartermaster's Mate) on 2 March 1812 and served on convoys to the West Indies and Brazil. He was discharged from *Cressy* to H.M.S. *Prince* on 7 May 1814. *Prince* would seem to have been serving as a receiving ship, and with in a week David was discharged from the Navy. This is a scarce NGS for an action against the Russian Navy, and is offered with a copied statement of service, and some useful research. Approximately 36 clasps were issued for this action, of which 15 are known to the market (with two of these held by the National Maritime Museum, one by the Royal Naval Museum, and another in the Patiala Collection at the Sheesh Mahal Museum in India).





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***The Unique-Combination 3-Clasp N.G.S. awarded to Admiral Robert Gordon, R.N., the 16th Laird of Abergeldie, Aberdeenshire, who served as a Volunteer aboard H.M.S. *Phoebe* during the gruelling action against 3 French frigates off the coast of Madagascar on 20 May 1811. In the course of his 24-year service he was also present during the conquest of Java in 1812, the attack upon New Orleans in 1813, and the bombardment of Algiers, comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811, Java, Algiers (Robert Gordon, Actg Lieut R.N.), old dark tone, with original ribbon and silver lapel-fitting, just one or two tiny marks and nicks, extremely fine, with a unique clasp combination £12,000-15,000

Ex DNW, June 1996

ADMIRAL ROBERT GORDON was born on 7 September, 1796, a scion of the house of Gordon and the Earls of Huntly, he would in time become the 16th Laird in later life. He was born the second son of David Gordon Esq. of Abergeldie in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his wife Anne Gordon (née Biddulph). He entered the Royal Navy on 24 May 1810, as a Volunteer 2nd Class aboard the frigate H.M.S. *Phoebe* (44), under the renowned Frigate Captain James Hillyar. Whilst serving on board *Phoebe* he took part in three of the most significant actions which the British fought against the French and Dutch in the Indian Ocean during 1810 and 1811.

Whilst serving aboard *Phoebe* he took part in the capture of the Isle of France (Mauritius) and the subsequent battle with 3 well armed French frigates off Tamatave, Madagascar on 20 May 1811 (also known as Schomberg's Action), after a long running battle and chase also involving the ships H.M.S. *Astrea*, *Galatea* and *Racehorse* which formed the British Squadron. Whilst the French ship *Clorinde* (40) managed to escape (for which its Captain Jacques Saint Cricq was later court martialled and imprisoned) the *Renommée* (40) was captured, and six days later the heavily damaged *Néréide* (40) surrendered, along with the town of Tamatave itself where it was found at harbour. During this hard fought encounter, Captain James Hillyar's ship H.M.S. *Phoebe* suffered 7 men killed and 24 wounded, and substantial damage. The French prizes were subsequently added to the British Fleet, and Robert Gordon remained with *Phoebe* until the next summer to take part in the conquest of Java in 1812.

In January 1813 Robert Gordon joined Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane's H.M.S. *Tonnant* as a Midshipman, whereby he was present during the Chesapeake Bay campaign of April to August 1814. Cochrane was in overall command of an aggressive series of naval and military operations which included raids up the Potomac and attacks on Washington and Baltimore. Although the British occupied and burnt many of the public buildings in Washington in August 1814, operations against Baltimore were unsuccessful with the defence of Fort M'Henry in September inspiring a poem which later formed the words of the American National Anthem. The body of Major General Robert Ross, who commanded British forces at the Battle of Blandensburg on 24 August 1814 and the subsequent burning of Washington, and killed by a sniper on 12 September 1814, was stored for a while in a barrel of rum onboard *Tonnant*. The general's remains were later taken by HMS Royal Oak for burial in Nova Scotia when *Tonnant*, still flying Cochrane's flag, sailed from the Chesapeake to take part in the broadly unsuccessful combined operations against New Orleans in December 1814 and January 1815. *Tonnant* contributed boats and men to the flotilla assembled under the command of Commander Nicholas Lockyer to find American gunboats on Lake Borgne. The gunboats were located and in a short action on 14 December 1814, the British won control of the lake. The British lost 17 men killed and 77 wounded; *Tonnant* had three men killed and 15 wounded. *Tonnant* returned to England in May 1815, and later then served as the flagship for Admiral Lord Keith when she took part in the exiling of Napoleon to St Helena.

After a period of service on the same ship under Sir Benjamin Hallowell on the Cork Station, Midshipman Gordon was transferred to become Acting Lieutenant to Lord Exmouth's flag ship H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, which subsequently took part in the bombardment of Algiers on 27 August 1816, for which he was promoted. Admiral Pellew wrote of Gordon in a private letter to Sir Byram Martin soon afterwards on 12 September 1816: "*Young Gordon who I like amazingly, is a very fine young man, he did duty as a Lieutenant of this ship in a vacancy arising out of the appointment to the flotilla of gun boat and explosive vessels, of Lieut. Fleming; these promotions are gone home by Brisbane, but whether confirmed or not he will be when he arrive I trust, and many other gallant lads who all behaved incomparably...*"

He later commanded H.M.S. *Confiance* on the Jamaica Station, the diplomatic yacht *Herald* at Portsmouth, and the *Pearl* on the West Indies Station between late 1831 and December 1834 after which he retired from active service. He reached the post rank of Captain on 10 January 1837, was made Rear Admiral on 14 May 1857, Vice Admiral on 14 November 1863, and finally Admiral on 8 April 1868. He became one of the Elder Brethren at Trinity House, and he died on 18 February 1869 at Pall Mall, London, without issue, being succeeded as Laird by his nephew.

Approximately 87 clasps issued for the action Off Tamatave, the 3 clasp combination above being unique.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



A Very Rare Pair of NGS & MGS Officers' Medals to Brothers

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***The Unique Chaplain's N.G.S. Medal for Martinique awarded to Chaplain Edward Brice, Royal Navy, who was present aboard H.M.S. York during the reduction of the island of Martinique and the Saintes between January and April 1809, as well as the subsequent defeat and capture of the French 74-gun ship *Haupoult*. He went on later to become the Senior Chaplain of the Royal Navy, comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Martinique (Edwd Brice, Chaplain.), once cleaned with two minor reverse nicks, otherwise a lustrous extremely fine, and a unique Chaplain's N.G.S. for Martinique £3,000 – 4,000

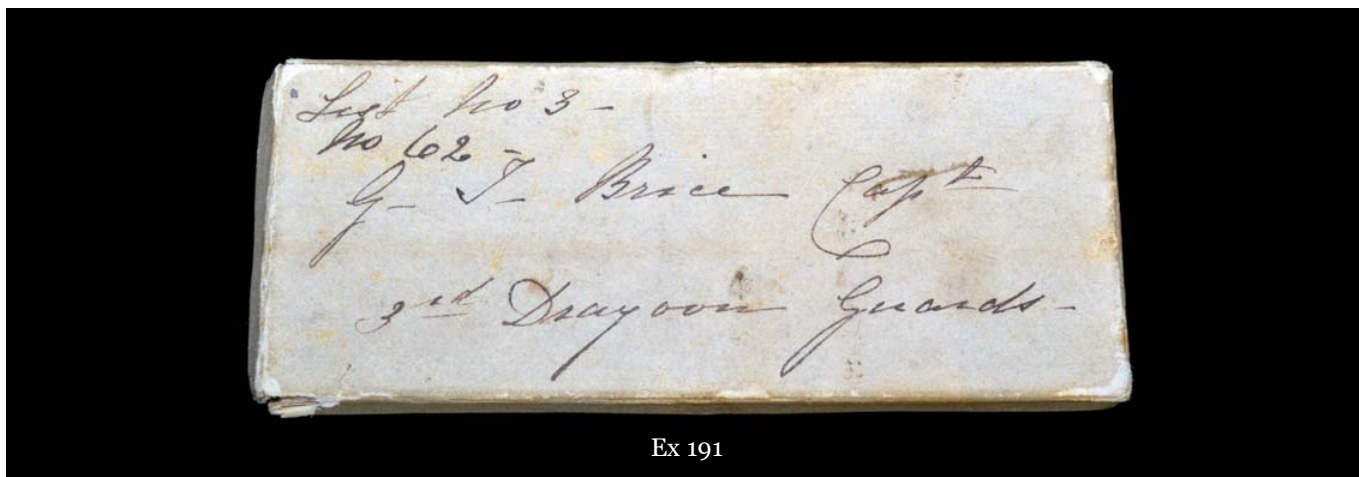
Ex Glendining, 1931

Ex DNW, 12 December, 2012

Chaplain Edward Brice was born in 1874 in Wimborne, near Poole, Dorset, the second son of Reverend George Tito Brice Vicar of Great Canford, Dorset. He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford on 14 March 1803, and received his B.A. in 1806. He soon afterwards joined the Royal Navy as a Chaplain on 24 November 1807, initially serving aboard H.M.S. *York* (74) under the command of Captain Robert Barton. He saw service in the West Indies, and whilst there was present at the reduction of Martinique and the Saintes, as well as the capture of the French ship *Haupoult* (74). In 1810 he left the *York* and joined H.M.S. *Medway* (74) at the Cape of Good Hope in 1812, and in April 1816 he joined the *Salisbury* (50) at Jamaica, where he served for two years as the Acting Chaplain to the Naval Hospital at Port Royal. He saw service aboard the ships *Hyperion* (32), *Windsor Castle* (74), *Ocean* (110) and *Britannia* (120), the latter flagship of Sir James Saumarez and Lord Northesk, between the years 1818 and 1827, based largely at Plymouth. He finally served aboard H.M.S. *Victory* (104) between 1 May 1827 and 8 June 1829, when he was placed on the retired list. He continued to serve The Church as a Greenwich Pensioner, and became incumbent of Humshaugh a 'living gift' in the possession of Greenwich Hospital (O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*, refers) between 1832 and 1868, and was latterly Rector of Thorneyburn, also in Northumberland. He died at Tynemouth on 1 July 1873, at the age of 90, and his various obituaries published at the time record that he was at one time 'Senior Chaplain in the Royal Navy'. Other research appears to confirm that he served as Assistant Chaplain of Convicts at some stage in his career.

A total of just 26 N.G.S. medals were issued to Chaplains in the Royal Navy, and more than half of these were issued clasps for Navarino or Syria. This N.G.S. medal with clasp for Martinique is unique to a Chaplain. Two of his brothers served in the Army (Captain George Tito Brice, 3rd Dragoon Guards) and Navy (Commander Nathaniel Brice) respectively. The medal to his brother George is offered in the following lot.

And:



Ex 191



191

***A Rare Officer's Prisoner of War MGS awarded to Captain George Tito Brice, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was severely wounded by a cannonball at Talavera and captured by the advancing French forces whilst lying wounded on the field of battle. He was initially held at the infamous prison-fortress & town of Verdun until the end of the Peninsular War, when his passport was reportedly signed by Napoleon himself at the time of his release, comprising:**

Military General Service, 1793-1814, single clasp, Talavera (G. T. Brice, Capt 3rd Dragn Gds.), offered with complete box of issue and original ribbon, *old cabinet tone, just one or two tiny marks, otherwise practically as struck and rare with original box* £4,000-5,000

Ex Spink, December 1986
Ex DNW, 23 September, 2011
Ex Baldwin, 2013, retail purchase

GEORGE TITO BRICE was born in 1872 in Wimborne, near Poole, Dorset, the first son of Reverend George Tito Brice Vicar of Great Canford, Dorset. As a young man of some private means, he purchased a Cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoon Guards for £630 on 17 October 1799, being promoted to Lieutenant on 24 April 1801, and then being reduced to half pay. He was re appointed Lieutenant on 2 September 1802, and was very soon after promoted to Captain on 17 December 1803.

Serving in the Peninsular War, he landed with the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Lisbon on 26 27 April 1809 as part of Fane's cavalry brigade. Marching on 4 May to join Wellington's army they took part in the battle of Talavera on 27 and 28 July, where he was wounded by a cannonball during abortive preparations for a cavalry charge against the opposing French infantry. Captain Brice and one other Trooper were wounded and subsequently captured and taken as prisoners of war from the battlefield as the British troops withdrew to Portugal. According to analysis in Michael Lewis' *Napoleon and his British Captives* the Army accounted for only 25%, or 1,000 officers and other ranks, of a total of 4,000 British sailors and soldiers held as prisoners of war by Napoleon. Lewis indicates that a total of 229 Army officers were held as prisoners during the Napoleonic War, so a medal to one is really quite rare. A particularly high number of officers were taken prisoner with many wounded after Talavera; Lewis indicates no less than 52. In addition, analysis suggests that perhaps 16 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons elected to attend to the needs of the wounded after the battle in full knowledge that they would fall into captivity as Wellington's forces left the field.

After presumably being treated and transported to France, he arrived at the military fortress of Verdun on 13 May 1810 for registration as a P.O.W. High ranking officers such as Brice were given the opportunity to live on parole and to pay for their own lodgings elsewhere within the town itself, having given their word as gentlemen not to escape, but with strict curfews issued and daily rolls enforced nonetheless. He remained in Verdun until April 1814 (having in the meantime received the brevet of Major in May of the year before), and for his wounds received at Talavera he was issued an annual pension of £100, dated from 25 December 1811.

His death was erroneously announced in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in January 1814 (Vol. 84, Part I) with other accurate details included beside it, where it stated:

'At Great Cranford, where he had lately arrived from France, Capt. Brice, 3rd drag. guards, son of the Rev. George Tito B. vicar of that parish. He was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, and had been a prisoner four years at Verdun. Bounaparte signed his passport, with those of four other wounded officers, at Dresden, the beginning of September.'

Returning to 'life' in Britain alive, he was confirmed as Major in January 1818, and in due course settled in Fordingbridge, Hampshire. In later life he became a local magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for his county, and he died at Packham House on 29 March 1862, aged 80. His son Major General George Tito Brice C.B., of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot, served with distinction in the Crimea and in Canada, and his medals are held by the Leicester City Museum.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



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The Extremely Rare Swedish Gold Medal for Valour awarded to Commander Joshua Kneeshaw, R.N., for ‘valour in the field’ whilst a Lieutenant in command of the gun-brig H.M.S. *Pincer* during the Siege and Capture of Glückstadt, 1813-14. ‘An old officer’ who had ‘lost his right arm in the service of his country’, he was given the honour of carrying home Captain Arthur Farquhar’s subsequent despatch – this medal his only entitlement, and one of just 5 issued to British officers, comprising:

Sweden, The Order of the Sword, Gold Medal for Valour in the Field (*För Tapperhet i Fält*), in gold, unnamed as issued, 30.75mm width, 15.00g, offered with original named warrant document, dated 17 January 1814, and with an old, most-likely original ribbon, occasional hairlines and surface nick by first line of reverse inscription, otherwise lustrous, good extremely fine, and extremely rare, particularly so with surviving warrant document £5,000-7,000

Warrant illustrated on page facing lot 175.

Official Warrant in formal, diplomatic French, states as follows: “*Lieutenant Joshua Kneeshaw Esq., the Crown Prince would like to give you, Sir, his public thanks for the thoroughness, energy, zeal and bravery which you have shown during the present war. It is my honour to send you, for your services, the gold medal awarded to officers of all ranks, for your remarkable deeds and bravery, which are only awarded in times of war.*”

COMMANDER JOSHUA KNEESHAW, was born on 10 November 1773 at Whitby, York, and joined the Royal Navy c.1793 as Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Bellona* (74). Whilst aboard this ship he was present at the Defence of Fort Matilda on the island of Guadeloupe in 1794, and at the destruction of the privateers at Deseada in 1795 (including the vessels *Duras* (20) and *La Duquesne* (44), and an attack upon a French squadron at St Eustacia. He also took part in the unsuccessful attempt upon San Juan, Puerto Rico in 1795, as well as the capture of Trinidad and the attack upon a Spanish squadron in 1797.

In September 1800 he was promoted to Lieutenant, and in 1802 he was given a pension of £200 per annum for the loss of his right arm during his naval service (although at present, the details of this wound/injury are not yet known). After a short period as Commanding Officer of the schooner *Corso*, he came aboard H.M.S. *Georgiana*. During a reconnaissance of French forces up the River Seine he was forced to scuttle his armed cutter on the river banks near Honfleur on 25 September 1804. Setting his ship to explode before it could fall into French hands, he escaped with his crew in her boats. Despite having lost the ship, Kneeshaw was not only exonerated, but was praised for his conduct.

Some years later he took part in the Walcheren expedition of 1809 whilst commanding the gun brig H.M.S. *Martial*, and soon afterwards came aboard H.M.S. *Piercer* in June 1811. His ship formed part of the Heligoland squadron, under the orders of Captain Arthur Farquhar, where British Naval and Military forces gave assistance to a division of the army under the command of the Crown Prince of Sweden, first taking the fortress of Cuxhaven on 1 December 1813, and then seeking to capture the fortress of Glückstadt, at the mouth of the River Elbe. The six British ships (with eight supporting gun boats), assaulted the town itself with cannon and carronade (in the case of the *Piercer*) whilst also landing a force of artillery (two 6 pounders, six 18 pounders, two 32 pounders and mortars) and men to assist with the reduction of the fortification’s outer walls. H.M.S. *Piercer* inevitably drew a certain amount of the enemy fire from the water, and was much damaged in the process. After a fierce and continued ‘red hot shot’ bombardment of 16 days the fortress capitulated, and it was then that Captain Arthur Farquhar wrote in his despatch of 5 Jan 1814: “*To Lieutenants Kneeshaw and Sir George Keith every praise is due, for their able support during the bombardment. Lieutenant Kneeshaw, who will have the honour of carrying home this despatch, is an officer of great merit his attention to his duty since he has been under my command, claims my warmest approbation. He is an old officer, and has lost his right arm in the service of his country.*”

Given the honour of returning home with this despatch, on 12 January 1814 the day of his arrival at the Admiralty Lieutenant Kneeshaw was promoted to the rank of Commander. In addition to this honour, he was just a few days later awarded the Swedish Gold Medal of the Order of the Sword, for ‘Valour in the Field’ on 17 January 1814. Just 5 such awards were given, to Lieutenant (now Commander) Kneeshaw, Sir George Keith of the *Red Breast*, Lieutenant Charles Haultain for command of the batteries, Lieutenant Hanmer as Senior Lieutenant of the gun boats, and Lieutenant Strangways, R.A., who succeeded the command of the Rocket Brigade upon the death of Captain Bogue. Strangely, none of the above men appear to have received either a Naval (or Military) General Service Medal, and in most cases the Swedish Gold Medal mentioned above remains their only official entitlement. Commander Joshua Kneeshaw afterwards re-appointed to the *Piercer*, then rated a sloop of war, and also commanded H.M.S. *Censor* the following year retiring in 1816. He died at his home in Union Street, Troy Town, Rochester, Kent, on 1 November 1843, at the age of 70.

It is not known how many of these very rare medals survive up to the present day, let alone with their original warrants. Just two Naval General Service Medals were awarded to H.M.S. *Piercer* for this action, those to Midshipmen Thomas Scriven, and Ordinary Seaman George Slowly.

All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



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***Waterloo**, 1815, with replacement steel clip and split ring suspension (**James Ellis, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**), *attractive original tone, a few small scratches and minor edge bruising in places, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-1,800

Private James Ellis is confirmed on the Waterloo medal roll as having served with the 3rd Battalion, 14th (Buckinghamshire) Foot at Waterloo, having served as part of Captain William Ross's Light Company (No.10). The 3rd/14th Foot formed part of Colonel Hugh Mitchell's 4th Brigade, in Colville's 4th Division, which was positioned towards the far right of the British & Allied position near the Nivelles Hougoumont Road, but still suffered casualties whilst formed in a square, owing to attacks by enemy fire and light cavalry. One officer and 28 men were recorded as killed or wounded.



194

***Arctic**, 1818-1855, unnamed as issued, *old cabinet tone, ex mount with obverse marks at 3 and 9 o'clock, otherwise generally very fine* £500-600



195

***A Fine Early Victorian Campaign Pair awarded to Riding Master James Eldridge, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, who was murdered by pistol-shot at the Lucknow Residency 'during the heat of an argument' on 22 with his close friend Sergeant-Major Keogh, of the same regiment. This was the tragic result of a dispute which had first originated as a petty squabble between their two wives over 'drawing up a curtain', comprising:**

Cabul 1842 (Q'M Sergt. J. Eldridge - 10 Regiment Lt. Cavy.), contemporary engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip, straight-bar suspension, and silver top bar with pin fitting;

Maharajpoor Star, 1843 (Qr. Mr. Serjt. J. Eldridge 10th Regt. Light Cavalry) with privately fitted silver bar suspension, both medals with segments of old, fragile ribbons, *pair attractively toned, good very fine* (2) £2,500-3,000

Ex Tim Ash Collection, DNW, 12 December 2012

RIDING MASTER JAMES ELDRIDGE was born c.1814 at Tonbridge, Kent, and he enlisted for Army service with the 11th Light Dragoons in England on 20 September 1829, having previously worked as a Butcher. He joined the regiment; which was already based at Cawnpore, on 13 November 1830. He served in India for nearly 7 years prior to discharge on 1 September 1837 as a Corporal, when he joined the H.E.I.C. (Town Major's List), being promoted to Sergeant and made Quarter Master's Sergeant to the 10th Bengal Light Cavalry at Muttra.

In this new role he served during the First Afghan War between 1840 and 1842, taking part in the recapture of Cabul and the battle of Maharajpoor in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843. He continued to serve with this regiment until May 1850 when he was transferred to the Remount Depot at Karnaul, also receiving a promotion to Assistant Riding Master. Just six months later he was again promoted to Riding Master, and was duly posted to join the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry at Peshawar. The regiment was eventually disbanded at Lucknow on 12 June 1857, but Eldridge remained at the Residency for a time.

It was at the Lucknow Residency that he was rather tragically murdered on 15 June 1857 by one of his close friends, Sergeant Major M. Keogh of the 7th Light Cavalry. Various sources tell us that the argument started as a petty domestic dispute between the two cavalrymen's wives over '*drawing up a curtain, this trivial matter led to words between the two husbands, and in an instant the dreadful deed was done*' (an extract from the diary of Mrs Katherine Harris, wife of the Senior Chaplain, refers). The Diary of Mrs Julia Inglis, however, records that all was forgiven before Eldridge's end, with the above recipient graciously stating: '*You are a good fellow, Keogh, and I am sure you never intended this.*' James Eldridge was buried at Lucknow on 17 June, 1857 by the Reverend James Harris, Senior Chaplain at Lucknow. Keogh was soon after placed under arrest, but was subsequently released to serve with the Artillery under Captain A. P. Simons during the siege of the Lucknow Residency. Fate would have it that Keogh would himself receive a serious wound to the thigh at Lucknow from a cannonball at the Redan Battery, which was later amputated, and from which he later died on 4 October 1857.

Whilst preparations for the siege had begun on 23 May, Riding Master James Eldridge died just two weeks prior to the full commencement of the siege of the Lucknow Residency itself on 29 June, and as such he is not considered 'technically' as an Original Defender. Nonetheless his name does indeed appear on the Medal Roll of deceased Officers and Men of the Original Garrison of the Residency of Lucknow. As such, it may simply be the case that his medal was never claimed. This group is offered with a detailed file of documentation and research.

'All behaved well, but I should doubt whether there is anything in the annals of chivalry that surpasses the conduct of Captain Peel's Aides-de-Camp, Messrs. Daniel and Wood.' - Admiral Lord Lyons

196

***The India General Service Medal with clasp 'Pegu' awarded to Lieutenant Edward St John Daniel V.C., R.N. – this, his first campaign medal. Having served in the Second Anglo-Burmese war, he later became Aide-De-Camp to Captain Robert Peel throughout the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. At the age of just seventeen, Daniel was the youngest of the recipients of the new 'Victoria Cross' awarded in early 1857, and his citation records no fewer than 3 separate occasions upon which he showed his bravery. These included carrying powder under fire at Balaklava, remaining at a dangerous and exposed post at the Battle of Inkermann, and then ultimately saving Captain Peel's life through the timely application of a tourniquet to his superior's arm upon the glacis of the Redan - afterwards returning him to safety on the 18th of June 1855. Lieutenant Edward Daniel remains the only officer to have had his V.C. forfeited, having deserted his ship at Corfu to avoid a court-martial regarding his increasingly erratic behaviour, comprising:**

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Pegu (**Edd. St. J. Daniel. Nl. Cadet. "Winchester"**), officially impressed in small upright capitals, with length of old and possibly contemporary ribbon, *attractively toned, just one or two tiny surface marks, good very fine* £5,000-7,000

V.C.: *London Gazette*: 24 February 1857:

'Sir Stephen Lushington recommends this Officer:

1st. For answering a call for volunteers to bring in powder to the Battery, from a waggon in a very exposed position under a destructive fire, a shot having disabled the horses. (This was reported by Captain Peel, commanding the Battery at the time.)

2nd. For accompanying Captain Peel at the Battle of Inkermann as Aide de camp.

3rd. For devotion to his leader, Captain Peel, on the 18th June, 1855, in tying a tourniquet on his arm on the glacis of the Redan, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire.'



LIEUTENANT EDWARD ST JOHN DANIEL (1837 1868) was born 17 January 1837 at Nailsea, near Clifton, Somerset, and was baptised on 6 April that year. He was the first child of Edward Daniel, a well known local solicitor, and Babara Daniel (née Bedford), the granddaughter of the 12th Baron St John, and together they would have a further 4 children. Edward Daniel enlisted into the Royal Navy as a naval cadet with H.M.S. *Dauntless* on 7 January 1851, just prior to his 14th birthday. After just over a year, in March 1852 he had a short spell aboard H.M.S. *Blenheim*, before transferring to the frigate H.M.S. *Winchester* in March 1852, commanded by Captain Granville Loch. Edward saw action soon afterwards in the Second Anglo-Burmese War of 1852-53.

Arriving in late 1852, and with Martaban, Rangoon, Bassein and Pegu successfully occupied, Captain Loch; upon whom the Irawaddi command had devolved, continued in October that year to pacify areas further up the Irawaddi River. He proceeded upstream in ships' boats taken from the *Winchester*, *Hastings*, *Fox and Sphinx* and other H.E.I.C. vessels, and launched various combined naval and military expeditions ashore, including the reduction and storming of a fortified position at Prome. Pegu meanwhile saw further fighting, but was once again captured and held in November and December 1852. With most of the key coastal areas now secure, an expedition was despatched to attack the jungle stronghold of Donabew; commanded by a rebellious local warlord called Nya Myat Toon, who continued to resist to the British annexation of Pegu.

In February 1853 Captain Loch led a party of 185 seamen, 62 marines and 25 officers from H.M.S. *Winchester* alongside 300 troops of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry under Major Minchin to confront the enemy. Tragically; and whilst leading the approach through a narrow jungle defile, Loch was mortally wounded by gunshot through the body, and his troops met with deadly resistance in this unexpected reverse for the British forces. This defeat would later be avenged, but for his part in the campaign, Cadet Daniel was awarded the India General Service Medal with clasp 'Pegu'. It is recorded that during his time in Burma, Edward Daniel would begin to suffer from painful leg ulcers (possibly the very serious bacterial skin infection now known as 'jungle rot') which troubled him throughout his life, and seems to confirm a direct involvement in the latter expedition.

After this experience in the East he transferred in March 1853 to H.M.S. *Contest* for a period of 6 months before again transferring to H.M.S. *Diamond*, under the command of Captain William Peel – an officer who would play a major role in his life thereafter, and would also earn the Victoria Cross. Cadet Daniel was promoted to Midshipman on 8 September 1853 the following day and remained with H.M.S. *Diamond* when it was despatched soon afterwards to the Crimea in 1854. Upon arrival, men from *Diamond* formed part of the Naval Brigade of Captain Stephen Lushington, of H.M.S. *Albion*. It was here that Midshipman Daniel was appointed A.D.C. to Captain Peel, alongside his other A.D.C. Midshipman Evelyn Henry Wood, of H.M.S. *Queen*, another man who would later gain the Victoria Cross. As described in the aforementioned citations, Edward Daniel displayed remarkable bravery during some of the bloodiest battles of the Crimean War, remaining always beside the gallant Captain Peel.

His first display of bravery took place on 18 October 1854, as British forces made preparations for the Siege of Sebastopol. *Diamond's* guns were now set up as a battery ashore, and it was here that Daniel volunteered to bring up heavy zinc lined boxes of ammunition (each weighing 112 pounds) from a near by cart whose horses had already been shot and killed. As recorded in Haydon's *'The Book of the V.C.'*:

'(he) volunteered to bring in ammunition from a waggon that had broken down outside his battery. The fact that the waggon became immediately the target for a murderous fire from the Russian guns weighed little with him. He brought in the cartridges and powder without receiving a scratch, and the battery cheered to a man as the plucky little chap scrambled over the parapet with his last armful.'

The second took place on 5 November 1854 at the Battle of Inkermann, where Daniel remained *'a conspicuous figure, as, mounted on a pony, he accompanied his leader about the field'* (Haydon refers) at Sandbag Battery. A contemporary account published in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 9 December 1854 reported:

'Captain Peel, with his aide de camp, was in the thick of the fire; and at one time, when he was with the Guards, they were completely surrounded by the enemy, but it appears to me he has a charmed life, as also the little mid, young Daniel. Both escaped, as I trust they may throughout the campaign, for they are both made of the right stuff.'

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Other sources such as Michael Ashcroft's *'Victoria Cross Heroes'* (2006) add that Daniel remained by Captain Peel's side during no fewer than seven separate charges against the opposing Russians, and that through these actions they helped the Grenadier Guards defend their colours and beat an orderly retreat towards a safer position. It is also worthy of note that on 6 June 1855, Daniel himself was slightly wounded when serving in the trenches at Sebastopol.

The third and final act of bravery mentioned in Midshipman Daniel's V.C. citation took place on 18 June, 1855, at Sebastopol. During an attack on the Redan fortress, Captain Peel led the assault as part of the very first Ladder party, where he was shot through the arm by the defending marksmen. Presumably next on the ladder, Daniel immediately set about applying a tourniquet to his arm (this widely accepted to have saved his life) and bandaged the wound, before carrying Peel from the battlefield. Despite receiving two bullets to his pistol case, and having had his clothes virtually shredded, Midshipman Daniel was otherwise unscathed, and Peel later recovered.

Midshipman Daniel and Captain Peel would be amongst the very first recipients of a new gallantry award – The Victoria Cross. The citations were published in the *London Gazette* on 24 February 1857, but neither Peel nor Daniel could attend the first investiture at Hyde Park on 26 June 1857, having been sent to the China Station aboard H.M.S. *Shannon* (soon to be re-routed to India). Peel established the 'Shannon Brigade' upon arrival in Calcutta, and Daniel was given the role of artillery officer. These guns would later play a direct and decisive part in the Siege of Lucknow and the attack upon the Secundra Bagh. Ever conspicuous in his leadership, Peel's famous luck finally ran out as he was wounded during the assault, and later died of smallpox on 27 April 1858 at Cawnpore. Having lost his friend, mentor and patron, Daniel finally received his V.C. on 13 July 1858 at Gyah, Bengal, as presented to him by Captain Francis Marten, the new Captain of the Shannon Brigade. The unfortunate events of Edward Daniel's later life are often considered to stem from this devastating personal loss. Daniel was finally promoted to Lieutenant, joining H.M.S. *Mars* on 21 October 1859, and he finally met Queen Victoria in 1860 at St James' Palace, where she was quoted as having been *'much impressed by him'*.

Lieutenant Daniel's behaviour soon after became increasingly drunken and erratic, and just one month later on 24 May he received a severe reprimand for having been twice absent without leave from his new ship H.M.S. *Wasp* – being placed on half pay. He was then court-martialled and eventually dismissed from *Wasp* – having been found drunk in the wardroom of H.M.S. *Forte* on 9 June 1860. Having somehow found a new position aboard H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, the very final blow to his career was struck in January 1861, when he found himself accused of *'taking indecent liberties with four subordinate officers'*. To escape arrest and court-martial (not to mention much embarrassing newspaper coverage in Britain) he deserted his ship at Corfu on 27 June, and returning to Liverpool, he secured a berth aboard the ship *'Donald McKay'* en route to Melbourne, Australia. As a direct result of his being absent from this court-martial (and arguably, in light of the other accusations) he was struck off the V.C. Register by Queen Victoria at Balmoral on 4 September 1861. Lieutenant Daniel remains the only officer to have had his V.C. made forfeit (whilst seven other ranks have also had their awards rescinded, the last in 1908), and the only Naval recipient to have done so.

Reaching Australia, sources suggest that Edward Daniel spent two years in obscurity digging for gold near Melbourne, before being enlisted by the New Zealand Colonial Government for service in the Maori Wars on 18 January 1864. Enlisting into No. 5 Company of the Taranaki Military Settlers, trouble continued to follow him, as he was sentenced to hard labour for an unspecified offence on 8 August that year. Three years later, he was made a Constable in the New Zealand Armed Constabulary, and he was recorded as having died 20 May 1868, aged 31, from 'Delirium Tremens' at Hokitika Hospital on New Zealand's South Island.

This ought to have brought to an end Edward Daniel's rather tragic story, however theories advanced by Victor Tambling (building upon original research by the late Canon William Lummis) now question whether the man buried at Hokitika is in fact the 'true' Edward Daniel – recipient of the Victoria Cross. In his argument, the case is made that two men switched identity in New Zealand, allowing Daniel to return home to Britain without official scrutiny. Photographic evidence showing a man in later life; and very much matching an early uniformed portrait photograph in appearance, raises genuine questions on the subject. Furthermore, the American author Jack London, touring the slums of East London in 1903, recorded meeting an elderly man claiming to be a V.C. winner, with some parallels to Daniel. Barring the possibility of a genetic assessment of the Hokitika grave, perhaps the question will remain unanswered.

Attitudes toward certain aspects of Edward Daniel's behaviour have changed considerably in the years passed, and in June 1981 Mr Norman Turnbull of New Zealand petitioned H.M. Queen Elizabeth II requesting a pardon for Lieutenant Daniel, and his restoration to the V.C. Register, on account of his struggles with alcoholism. The case could also be made that he was suffering from what modern medicine terms Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression. Sadly, the Official Secretary to the New Zealand Governor General replied with the comment that firstly any petition must come from the recipient himself, however, as argued by Anthony Staunton in his article *'Forfeitures of the Victoria Cross'*, the warrant *'does not, and has never stated that fact'*. Secondly, the official reply stated that *'it was considered inappropriate to reverse the decision made in 1861 by Queen Victoria herself'*. Strong feelings concerning forfeitures have remained since the time of Queen Victoria, and indeed King George V is known to have expressed strong views on the subject in personal correspondence with his Private Secretary:

'The King feels so strongly that, no matter the crime committed by anyone on whom the Victoria Cross has been conferred, the decoration should not be forfeited. Even were a V.C. winner to be hanged for murder, he should be allowed to wear his Victoria Cross on the scaffold.'

For reasons unknown, the V.C. came into the possession of the Admiralty (perhaps it was left by the recipient aboard H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*), where it was loaned to a Colonel MacKenzie in February 1868. The medal was subsequently sold as part of the Lord Cheylesmore Collection in 1930, achieving the price of £30. It again resurfaced, this time at Glendinings on 18 June 1947, where it was sold for £110. More recently it was sold in 1990 at Christie's, being secured by Lord Ashcroft, in whose collection it now resides – on permanent display at the Imperial War Museum, London. The other medals of Edward Daniel's entitlement have largely remained elusive, excepting the I.G.S. now offered here. This historic medal is offered with a copy of his original statement of service, other useful research, and copied information taken from the dedicated 'Edward Daniel V.C.' website maintained by Michael Daniels.





197

197
***India General Service**, 1854-1895, single clasp, Umbeyla (**379 T Eveson HMs. 1st Bn. 7th. Regt**), *a few small nicks and marks, very fine or better* £250-300

The recipient's name and number are confirmed on the I.G.S. Roll, with the note of service location as 'Headquarters'.

198
Crimea, 1855-56, single clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed; *toned, fine with edge bruise* £200-250

199
Crimea, 1855-56, single clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed; *toned and once cleaned, minor edge bruises and nicks, about very fine* £150-200



200
***A Victorian Indian Mutiny Pair awarded to Private William Moore, 71st (Highland) Light Infantry**, comprising:
 Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, single clasp, Central India (**Wm. Moore, 71st Highd. L.I.**);
 Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, Sardinian Issue (**No. 3387 William. Moore. 71 Hd Lt Infy**), engraved in a contemporary style with upright capitals, both with original lengths or ribbon;
Generally very fine (2) £600-800

Offered with copied Indian Mutiny Roll entry confirming his entitlement to the Indian Mutiny Medal with single clasp 'Central India'. Research also confirms his service number details as above.

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201

***An Intriguing 2- Clasp 'Shannon Brigade' Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Able Seaman Silas Batters, who served as part of H.M.S. *Shannon's* Naval Brigade under Sir William Peel V.C. in India, taking part in the Relief of Lucknow. In later life he survived the shipwreck of the merchant barque *Seatoller* off Tierra del Fuego, only to be taken prisoner with his 4 surviving shipmates and subjected to months of brutal hard labour, comprising: *Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Silas Batters, A.B. Shannon.), lightly toned, clasp carriage once refitted, tiny rim nick to lower reverse and occasional scratches to obverse, about extremely fine** £1,800-2,200

ABLE SEAMAN SILAS BATTERS was born 18 September 1832 at Plymouth, Devon. He first attested for Royal Naval service on 14 October 1849 aboard H.M.S. *Illustrious*, and then later aboard H.M.S. *Leopard* in the Crimea, and then aboard the famous H.M.S. *Shannon* during the Indian Mutiny. H.M.S. *Shannon's* Captain, Sir William Peel V.C. of Crimean War fame, led a brigade of sailors inland to assist with the Relief of Lucknow. Peel's 'Naval Brigade' served with distinction during this campaign with its 8 inch naval guns, assisting with the destruction of fortified positions, and gaining a remarkable five Victoria Crosses in the process. Offered with collector's index card, copied medal roll entries, and copied service papers. The remarks column on the Indian Mutiny roll shows that his medal was 'sent to *Edinburgh*' (likely refers to ship).

He afterwards returned to a civilian life at sea, serving in later life as a Steward & Cook in the Merchant Navy, serving aboard the barque *Seatoller*. En route to Valparaiso in early April 1890, she endured a week of very rough seas which severely damaged the ship, blowing away her sails and washing away her boats. Some days later she encountered the dismasted and sinking *Cambrian Duchess* near the Falkland Islands, and subsequently took her stricken members on board. She managed to limp into port at the Falklands on 22 April, where she disembarked the crew of the *Cambrian Duchess's* and undertook essential repairs, continuing toward her destination some months later on 26 July. As she approached the east coast of Tierra del Fuego on 28 July she again encountered strong winds and failed to clear a formation of rocks. Many of the crew were washed into the sea, with 5 crew and Captain Jennings able to cling to the rigging. The Captain drowned in an attempt to reach the shore with a line, and the remainder stayed a night in the rigging until they could reach the land nearby. Reaching a lighthouse some miles distant (and without food or footwear) they were fed, but soon after put to hard labour ashore by the local 'major' in October, with one man put in irons. They were later put on board the transport *Villaino* where once again they were subjected to cruel enforced labour, working from 4 in the morning until 8 at night, and sleeping exposed on the open deck. At Ushant Bay they reportedly had to discharge 200 tons of coal from the hold to the bunkers ashore. They attempted to refuse work, but were subsequently refused food, and so their ordeal continued until the 5 men reached Sandy Island, where they were put aboard the *John Elder*, which finally returned to Plymouth in late January / Early February 1891 nearly a year after they originally set off on the original journey.

202

Second China War, 1857-1860, no clasp, unnamed as issued to Royal Navy recipients, unevenly toned, nearly extremely fine £80-120

203

Afghanistan, 1878-1880, no clasp (3618 Gr. W. Smith. I/8th R.A.), contact marks and edge nicks, about very fine £100-150



204

***South Africa, 1877-79, single clasp, 1878-9 (113. Pte W. Bellamy. 1/13th Foot.),** with a segment of old ribbon, *well-toned, extremely fine, and a scarce Kambula casualty* £500-600

PRIVATE W. BELLAMY'S name is confirmed in the 'South African War 1877 8 9 Medal Roll' by Forsyth as having served with the 1st Battalion 13th (Somersetshire) Regiment, and he is recorded elsewhere as having been '*slightly wounded at Kambula 19/3/1879*'.

The Battle of Kambula resulted in a heavy Zulu defeat, and it is widely considered to have been a key turning point in the Anglo Zulu War. It was here that the 1st/13th Foot and the 90th Foot formed solid defensive positions within a hexagonal 'laager' formation, a palisade fort and a nearby cattle kraal. The attacking Zulu Impi; buoyed by recent success at Isandhlwana and Hlobane, attacked in large numbers but were met with stern and disciplined fire from the British forces, who drove them off with very heavy casualties estimated at between 1000 2000 men. In contrast, the British suffered just 18 British soldiers killed, with 8 officers and 57 men wounded, 11 of whom later died.

205

***South Africa, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (1150, Pte H. Vaughan, 1st Dn Gds),** *suspension post somewhat loose, solder marks to reverse of clasp - probably from previous pin fitting, minor edge bump, otherwise good fine / about very fine* £400-450

PRIVATE HENRY VAUGHAN'S name is confirmed in the 'South African War 1877 8 9 Medal Roll' by Forsyth as having served with the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

206

***South Africa, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (50/1829. Pte M. Kelly. 57th Foot.),** *attractively toned, extremely fine* £400-450

PRIVATE MICHAEL KELLY'S name is confirmed in the 'South African War 1877 8 9 Medal Roll' by Forsyth as having served with the 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment.

207

***South Africa, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (2241. Pte W. Share. 99th Foot),** *officially engraved in upright capitals, suspension somewhat loose with two or three small edge bumps, well-polished, generally about very fine* £340-380

PRIVATE WILLIAM SHARE'S name is confirmed in the 'South African War 1877 8 9 Medal Roll' by Forsyth as having served with the 99th Duke of Edinburgh's (Lanarkshire) Regiment. The 99th Foot were present at the battles of Eshowe and Gingindlovu, where they suffered 2 men and then 6 men killed or wounded, respectively.

208

Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, reverse named in Arabic; **India General Service 1908-35,** 2 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F.1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (**2106 NK Mir Akbar, 51 Sikhs F.F.**), *with a North West Frontier 1936-37 unofficially added;* Pacific Star, *fine or better;* Dress Miniatures (5), IGS 1908 (2), no clasp, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. Frontier 1919, Delhi Durbar 1911, Silver Jubilee 1935, Coronation 1937, *generally very fine* (8) £100-150

209

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-1889, reverse dated 1882, no clasp (**905 Pte G. Hayes. 19th Hussars.**), *unevenly toned with one or two small nicks and bruises, about very fine* £80-120

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210
***An Egypt and Sudan Campaign Pair awarded to Private F. Mullens, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, comprising:**
 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-1889, reverse dated 1882, single clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (3196. Pte F. Mullens. 3/ K. R. Rif. C.);
 Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued, *pair lightly toned, extremely fine* (2) £150-200

PRIVATE F. MULLINS'S name is confirmed on the medal roll for the Egypt Campaign. He also served in the Anglo Zulu War in South Africa, with additional medal entitlement.

211
***An Egypt and Sudan Campaign Pair awarded to Private James Busby, 1st Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment, comprising:**
 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-1889, undated reverse, single clasp, El-Teb Tamaai (1859 Pte J. Busby. 1/York & Lanc: R.);
 Khedive's Star, 1884, unnamed as issued, *pair lightly toned, the first with traces of lacquer and small pawn broker's marks by suspension, otherwise about extremely fine* (2) £180-220

PRIVATE JAMES BUSBY'S name is confirmed on the medal roll for the Egypt Campaign.



212
***An Egypt and Sudan Campaign Pair awarded to Private J Banham, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, comprising:**
 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-1889, reverse dated 1882, single clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (2208. Pte J. Banham. 1/R. W. Kent. R.);
 Khedive's Star, 1884, unnamed as issued, *the first with light contact marks from star, otherwise good very fine* (2) £180-220

PRIVATE J. BANHAM (service number 2206) is confirmed on the medal roll for the Egypt Campaign.

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213
Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar Clasp, *well-toned, about very fine* £120-150

214
***Jummoo & Kashmir Medal**, 1895, in bronze, single clasp, Chitral 1895, unnamed as issued, by Gurney, London, *lacquered, good very fine* £300-400

215
***A Sudan Campaign Pair awarded to Private J. Gallacher, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders**, comprising:
 Queen's Sudan, 1896-98 (**5395. Pte J. Gallacher 1/Sea Hrs**);
 Khedive's Sudan, 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (**5359 [sic] Pte J. Gallacher 1st Sea.. Highrs**), *second with slack suspension, pair lightly toned, good very fine* (2) £300-350

PRIVATE J. GALLACHER (service number 5395) is confirmed on the medal roll for the Sudan Campaign of 1896 98.



216
***An IGS Punjab Frontier and LSGC Pair awarded to Colour-Sergeant J Ewan, 2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders**, comprising:
 India General Service, 1895-1902, single clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3006 Sergt. J. Ewan 2nd Bn. Arg: Suth'd Highrs.**);
 Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.VII.R. (**3006 C. Sjt. J. Ewan. A. & S. Hdrs**);
 Medals loose, *suspension to first somewhat slack with some edge bruises in places, about very fine, the second somewhat better* (2) £200-300

Offered with copied medal roll entry confirming his IGS.

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217

***The Orders and Medals awarded to Sir Edward Henry Goschen, 2nd Baronet, who led a career of some distinction as a Diplomat, punctuated by a ten-month period of service in the Boer War with the 47th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Company, 13th (Irish) Imperial Yeomanry. Whilst serving as a Trooper, his regiment was surrounded and captured *en masse* and taken Prisoner of war during the 'Lindley Disaster' on 31 May 1900. Returning to the Diplomatic Service, he served with the Egyptian Finance Ministry during W.W.I., comprising:**

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**14182 Tpr: E. H. Goschen, 47th Coy 13th Impl: Yeo:**), with top bar and brooch pin;

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd class neck badge in gold, silver and enamel, with length of neck ribbon;

Egypt, Sultanate, Order of the Nile, 3rd class neck badge in silver and enamels, with length of neck ribbon;

Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Officer's 4th Class breast badge in gold and enamels;

The first toned, extremely fine, others with occasional tiny enamel flakes, generally very fine or better (4)

£1,000-1,200

Italy, Order of the Crown (Officer): *London Gazette*: 01.07.1909 'valuable services rendered'

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie (3rd Class): *London Gazette*: 15.09.1911 'valuable services rendered'

Egypt, Order of the Nile (3rd Class): *London Gazette*: 29.12.1916 'valuable services rendered'

SIR EDWARD HENRY GOSCHEN was born 9 March 1876 in Paris, France, the eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir William Goschen, who later became the British Ambassador to Berlin, serving during the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Goschen was also the great grandson of George Joachim Goschen, the famous publisher of Leipzig, and a grandson of William Henry Goschen, who founded the banking firm of Fruhling and Goschen in London in 1815. He was nephew of the first Viscount Goschen, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and a first cousin of Sir Harry Goschen, Baronet, of Goschens and Cunliffe.



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Edward Goschen was educated at Eton, where he discovered a life long love of cricket, and followed his father into the Diplomatic Service. In 1897 he was appointed an honorary attaché to the Embassy in Saint Petersburg, but upon the outbreak of the Boer War in South Africa he then volunteered for one years' service as a Trooper with the 47th Company, 13th Imperial Yeomanry a unit filled with men from the upper echelons of aristocratic society in Belfast and London, to the extent that it was labelled the 'Millionaires Own' amongst the home press. The 13th Imperial Yeomanry formed part of General Colville's 9th Division, and it was during this time that Edward Goschen was taken prisoner during the 'Lindley Disaster'. Here, the Battalion was ambushed and surrounded by a vastly superior Boer Force during the hours of darkness, and despite organising a firm defence the unit was not sufficiently equipped with food or supplies, and the 3 Boer Krupp guns inflicted many casualties. Faced with further casualties, and without assistance arriving, Colonel Basil Edward Spragge; the Commanding Officer, had no choice but to surrender at 2.00pm on 31 May 1900 whereupon Goschen and the entire British force were captured and taken prisoner. In the process Captain Keith and sixteen other ranks were killed, Sir John Power and three men later died of their wounds, and four other officers and twenty eight men were wounded. Fifteen officer's and 367 men were captured unwounded bringing the total number of prisoners to more than 400. A photograph exists of Goschen as a prisoner of war, this being taken in a POW Camp standing in the centre of the image with a cap on his head. His photograph is identified as 'E.H. Goschen, son of the (then) 1st Lord of the Admiralty'. Goschen was later released and discharged 'at his own request' on 11 December 1900, returning to the Diplomatic Service as Honorary Attaché at the Legation in Tangiers.

After three years he was posted to Egypt as Private Secretary to Sir W.E. Garstin at the Ministry of Public Works, and in 1908 he joined the staff of the Egyptian Foreign Office, being later appointed Controller of the Secretariat in the Ministry of Finance, a post which he held for a long period. For this service Goschen was appointed an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1909, he was appointed by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt to receive the Order of the Medjidieh 2nd Class in 1911, and eventually received on the recommendation of His Highness the Sultan of Egypt the Order of the Nile 3rd Class 1916. His obituary in *The Times* records that '*Goschen was a good looking man of great personal charm and a very kindly disposition. Socially he became extremely popular in Cairo, and was a good sportsman with a special affection for cricket.*' In May 1924 he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, and three months afterwards he was admitted as a Partner in the well known stockbroking firm of Joseph Sebag and Co., and he became one of the Trustees of the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund. Goschen, who had married in 1908, Countess Marie Danneskjold Samsøe of Denmark, had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1933. Offered with a quantity of useful and detailed research.

218

***A Boer War Pair awarded to Private James Calderwood, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, comprising:**

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6712 Pte J. Calderwood, 2: Sea: Highrs:);**

King's South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6712 Pte J. Calderwood. Seaforth Highrs:);**

with two handsome regimental prize medals for Cricket, both hallmarked for Birmingham and engraved with the recipient's name for 'Cricket Shield' prizes in 1904 and 1907;

lightly toned, once polished, about very fine (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE JAMES CALDERWOOD was born c.1880 in Perth, Scotland, and had previously worked as a Cabinet Marker. He joined the Seaforth Highlanders on 2 September 1899, and served in the Anglo Boer War of 1899-1902. His name is recorded in the '*Military History of Perthshire*' which includes a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, and confirms his service and medal entitlement (also confirmed in the rolls). He continued to serve until 1 September 1911, having completed 12 years with the colours. This group offered with copied attestation papers.



219

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5394 Pte T. Ditchfield, 1st L. N. Lanc: Regt); and King's South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5101 Pte T. Stanley. Wiltshire Regt); both medals toned with one or two minor nicks or bumps, but otherwise generally good very fine (2)

£100-150

Offered with copied roll entries confirming their service with their respective regiments.



220

***Queen's Mediterranean, 1899-1902 (5085 Pte G. Kitchen. RL. W. Kent Regt), toned, once polished, otherwise nearly extremely fine**

£200-250

PRIVATE G KITCHEN's name is confirmed on the medal roll for the Queen's Mediterranean Medal.

221

Africa General Service, 1902-1956, single clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (300388 E. Catterley, Sto. 1Cl, H.M.S. Barham.), lacking ribbon, toned, very fine

£100-150

222

India General Service, 1908-1935 (2), single clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (L-13187 Pte. A. Loveday, R. Suss. R.); and single clasp, Burma 1930-32 (538 Pte. H.R. Modget, Bur. Ry. Bn); the first toned, extremely fine, the second polished, very fine (2)

£80-120



223

***The WWI C.M.G. O.B.E. Group of 4 awarded to Captain John Wallace Ord Davidson, Chinese Labour Corps, who first went to China as a Student Interpreter at Canton, and after WWI service resumed his Foreign Office Career, later attaining the position of Consul-General in Shanghai in 1938, comprising:**

The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck badge, by Garrard, in silver-gilt and enamels, with remnants of original case of issue;

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Officer's breast badge in silver-gilt;

British War and Victory Medals (**Capt. J. W. O. Davidson**);

Small chip to reverse enamel of first, the second well-polished with a few contact marks, small bruise to last, generally good very fine (4) £1,000-1,500

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 23 June 1936 (H.M. Consul in China)

O.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 3 July 1926 (Acting British Consul at Kiu Kang)

JOHN WALLACE ORD DAVIDSON was born in Shanghai, China in 1889, the son of George Greenshields Davidson, a Marine Engineer (born 1854 in Kirkcaldy), and Jane Egan Ord (born 1863 in Tynemouth). His parents had married in Shanghai, where both he and his elder brother William were born. The two brothers were sent to be educated as 'boarders' at Dumfries Academy, and then at Christ's Hospital School in London, where John is shown as a 12 year old at the time of the 1901 census. Leaving school in July 1906, he applied as a Student Interpreter to join the Foreign Office Consular Service in China in July 1909, where he was one of 5 applicants accepted coming in second place (by only a single mark), and joining in September that year.

After the outbreak of war in late 1914 his brother William joined up as a Lance Corporal in the 1/14th (London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment, but was tragically killed in action on 15 June 1915 in France. Two years later, it was logical that given his language skills and experience in China, John was made a Temporary Captain in the Chinese Labour Corps on 13 June 1917, and soon after served in France on the Western Front. The Chinese Labour Corps' 96,000 volunteers (and a further 30,000 working for the French) made a vast and often misunderstood contribution to work unloading ships and trains, digging trenches, making roads and also repairing British tanks on the Western Front becoming known as 'the forgotten of the forgotten'. Often based close to the front lines, many were shot at or shelled, or gassed during service. Furthermore, they remained for some time after the Armistice on November 1918, continuing with the difficult and highly dangerous work of clearing live ordnance and exhuming bodies to be reburied elsewhere. Many of these men died en route from China, and a further 2,000 are themselves buried in Commonwealth War Graves however some claim that as many as 20,000 died in total.

Returning to the Consular Service in China after the war, he was made Vice Consul in China on 1 December 1925, and was duly appointed as O.B.E. on 5 June 1926. He was promoted to Vice Consul 1st Grade on 14 December 1928, and then as full Consul on 25 January 1931. As part of his role there he helped to promote British trade and access to the Chinese market, and letters of appreciation from the firms 'Butterfield & Swire' and 'Jardine Matheson and Company' concerning the resumption of British shipping in Wanhien after an exclusion incident in 1926 show that he had some success. It would appear from these letters (offered herewith) that he played an important role at Chungking, and that subsequently General Chiang Kai Shek moved on the exclusion. He was made C.M.G. on 22 June 1936, and reached the position of Consul General on 17 December 1938. During WW2 he was also behind the organisation of an 'Old English Fair' at the consulate in Hankow, which raised over £161 for the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund in May 1941. He reached the 'Sixth Grade' in the Foreign Office in May 1947, but appears not to have served further. He died in 1973 in Holsworthy, Devon.

Offered with matching set of four miniature awards, eight original warrants or award documents, higher education certificates, two photos relating to his brother, and a quantity of other related letters and documentation.

224

A Great War 'Mons' Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Corporal Francis John Normal, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, killed in action near Ypres on 11 July 1915, comprising:

1914 Star with 'Mons' clasp dated '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914' (**8033 Pte F. J. Norman. 1/Devon. R.);**

British War and Victory Medals (**8033 A. Cpl. F. J. Norman. Devon. R.);**

Memorial Plaque (**Francis John Norman**);

A few light contact marks, good very fine (4)

£300-400

CORPORAL FRANCIS JOHN NORMAN was born in 1890 in Axminster, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Norman; brother of Sydney (also a WWI casualty); husband of E. E. Gubb (formerly Norman) of 3 North Devon Cottage, Combe Martin. Local memorial websites remark that he may have been called Frederick, but this is unconfirmed. Enlisting for service with the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment at Barnstaple (his service number suggests an enlistment date of late 1905) as a pre-war regular, he was present with his Regiment on the Western Front in France and Flanders, where he was killed in action on 11 July 1915, apparently then with the 2nd Battalion. A German offensive was launched that day after the explosion of a large mine, and it may have been that he was in the area of this attack. He was buried at the Chester Farm Cemetery, Zillebeke, near Ypres, Belgium.

225

1914 Star (27273 Spr: T. Pearson. R.E.), officially re-impressed, *lightly polished with reverse scratches, very fine* £50-70

Medal rolls confirm that the recipient served in 1st Signal Squadron, R.E., and that his medals were issued / re issued '21.03.39' thus going some way to explain the official re issue of this medal.

226

1914 Star (2581 Pte G. Clark. 3/D. Gds.), with brass '3DG' shoulder title, *toned, good very fine* (2)

£60-80

Private George Thomas Clark, of Greenwich, Kent, was born c.1888 and joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 28 September 1908, having previously worked as a Kitchen Porter. He served in France and Flanders during the Great War, and later was discharged on 17 September 1920.

227

1914 Star (Pte G. Dowler. 1/ R. Berks:R.), *one small graze, otherwise a lustrous extremely fine*

£80-100

Private George Dowler, of Sherman Road, Reading, was killed in action on 16 May 1915, at the age of 30, whilst serving with the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment during the Battle of Festubert. He is remembered at the Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. The battalion war diary records that on that day, near Richbourg l'Avoue, the battalion was heavily shelled in recently captured German trenches.

228

1914-15 Star (Pte A. S. Reidpath S. A. Aviatn. C.), minor correction to unit, *lightly toned, good very fine, and a rare unit*

£80-100

The South African Aviation Corps was the original unit which would later become the South African Air Force – the second oldest in the world after the British Royal Flying Corps. With training underway in 1913, at the outbreak of WWI it supplied six officers to volunteer with the Royal Flying Corps. In January 1915 the S.A.A.C. was formally established and made a contribution to the campaign in German South West Africa, providing aerial reconnaissance and dropping rudimentary bombs from their Henri Farman F 27 aircraft. At the culmination of this campaign, its pilots and men were transferred to the R.F.C., becoming No. 26 (South Africa) Squadron R.F.C. Worthy of further research.

229

A Great War Trio awarded to Wardroom Steward Maurice Goldsmith, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**M. Goldsmith, W. R. Std, M.F.A.);**

British War and Victory Medals (**M. Goldsmith, W. R. Std. M.F.A.);**

Also offered with a group of 5 'Royal Antidiluvian Order of the Buffaloes' 3 in silver or silver-gilt, the last in gilt metal; *generally extremely fine* (7)

£60-80

WARDROOM STEWARD MAURICE GOLDSMITH was born in Glossop, Derbyshire in 1884. He worked in the Merchant Marine prior to WWI as a Ship's Steward as shown in the 1911 Census, and he continued in this work during WWI with the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary.

230

A Great War Second Battle of Doiran Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Corporal Daniel Bremner, 11th Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), who died on 22 January 1919 at Sofia, Bulgaria, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**14942 L.Cpl. D. Bremner, Sco. Rif.);**

British War and Victory Medals (**14942 Cpl. D. Bremner. Sco. Rif.);**

Memorial Plaque (**Daniel Bremner**);

Medals mounted on card [incorrect order as illustrated], trio toned good very fine, the plaque with some verdigris to reverse in places (4)

£200-250

CORPORAL DANIEL BREMNER was born c.1882, the son of Donald and Jessie Bremner, died of Pneumonia on 22 January 1919 at 40 Casualty Clearing Station, at the age of 37, and was buried at Sofia War Cemetery, Bulgaria. He had previously been an employee of the North British Railway Company. The 11th (Service) Battalion Scottish Rifles took part in heavy fighting during the Second Battle of Doiran, as part of the British Salonika Force, on 18 19 September 1918, and it is likely that the recipient took part in the fighting.

231

A Great War Mesopotamia Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Frank Gallagher, 6th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on 9 February 1917 during an offensive prior to the re-capture of the city of Kut on the River Tigris, comprising:

1914-15 Star (19433 Pte F. Gallagher, L. N. Lan: R.);

British War and Victory Medals (19433 Pte. F. Gallagher. L. N. Lan. R.);

Memorial Plaque (Frank Gallacher);

Lightly toned extremely fine (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE FRANK GALLAGHER was born c.1900, the son of Francis and Margaret Ann Gallagher, of Oak Street, Bolton, Lancashire. He was killed in action on 9 February, 1917, at the age of 19, whilst fighting with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, part of the 38th (Lancashire) Infantry Brigade, 13th Division, in Mesopotamia. Between December 1916 and March 1917 General Maude launched a major offensive to defeat the Ottoman forces in Mesopotamia, which resulted in the re capture of Kut on 24 February. On 9 February the 38th Brigade launched an attack from 'Pioneer Trench' toward the opposing line of enemy trenches, and it would appear that Private Gallagher was killed in this offensive, near the Hai River Salient and the Dahra Bend. His name is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, in Iraq.

232

A Great War Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private James Norman Lomas, of "B" Company, 30th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), late Royal Sussex Regiment, who died of wounds received on 23 August 1918, most likely during the closing stages of the Battle of Albert (the third of this name), comprising:

1914-15 Star (9718 Pte. J. N. Lomas. R. Suss. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (9718 Pte. J. N. Lomas, R. Suss. R.);

Memorial Plaque (James Norman Lomas);

Lightly toned extremely fine (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE JAMES NORMAN LOMAS was born c.1896 at Galleywood Common, Warwick, the son of James and Elizabeth Lomas. In 1911 he lived at 353 Camp Hill View, Stockingford, Nuneaton, and had worked as a 'Clip Run Miner'. In WWI he joined the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment at Horsham, but later became part of the 30th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry). He died of wounds on 23 August 1918, and is buried at the Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery, France. This date coincides with the date of a major offensive launched as part of the Battle of Albert, near Arras, which took place between 21-23 August, 1918. This was the third battle of this name, taking place at Albert on the Somme.

233

A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Trio awarded to Pioneer Maurice Henry Dare, 68th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on 15 August 1915 - just over a week after arriving at Suvla Bay – at the time of the offensive to take the Kiretch Tepe Ridge, comprising:

1914-15 Star (41941 Pnr: M. H. Dare, R.E.);

British War and Victory Medals (41941 Pnr. M. H. Dare. R.E.);

Minor verdigris spot to last, otherwise about extremely fine (3)

£140-180

PIONEER MAURICE HENRY DARE was born in 1893 at Salcombe, Devon, and had worked as a Boatman prior to enlistment in the Royal Engineers. He enlisted at Exeter and served with the 68th Field Company, R.E., which was part of the 11th (Northern) Division, under Major General F. Hammersley. They landed at Lala Baba at Suvla Bay on 6-7 August, and it would appear, given the date of his death, that he was killed as part of the events surrounding the major offensive launched to take the Kiretch Tepe Ridge. This offensive resulted in over 2,000 casualties, and for only a modest gain. Pioneer Dare is commemorated at Green Hill Cemetery, Turkey.

234

A Great War Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Henry Smith, 17th Battalion (Glamorgan Bantams) Welsh Regiment, who was killed in action on 25 November 1917 – the last day of the 40th Division's offensive to take Bourslon Wood – the 'Butchery at Bourslon', after which the Battalion 'ceased to exist' comprising:

1914-15 Star (14226 Pte J. H. Smith. Welsh. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (14226 Pte. J. H. Smith. Welsh R.);

Memorial Plaque (John Henry Smith);

Old cabinet tone, good extremely fine (4)

£240-280

PRIVATE JOHN HENRY SMITH, of 156 Broadway, Cardiff, Wales, was killed in action whilst serving with the 17th Battalion 'Glamorgan Bantams' – this one of the new 'Pals' regiment created during WWI. He was killed on 25 November 1917, which was the final day of the attack upon Bourslon Wood. Fighting as part of the 40th Division, and in support of newly unleashed tanks, the three day attack was successful, but resulted in 'the appalling figure of over 4,000 casualties (after which they) symbolically took the acorn as their divisional sign after their ordeal'. The battalion was later that day considered to have 'ceased to exist' and the few survivors were absorbed elsewhere. The 17th Welsh Regiment lost 18 Officers and 301 other ranks, earning 8 Military Crosses, 4 D.C.M.s, and 15 M.M.s. Private Smith's name is recorded on the Cambrai Memorial, France, and he was mentioned in various local newspapers with a small portrait photo.

235

A Great War Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private James Main Wallace, 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action on 9 May 1915 – the first day of the Battle of Aubers Ridge comprising:

1914-15 Star (**9892 Pte. J. M. Wallace. Cam'n Highrs.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**9892 Pte. J. M. Wallace. Cam'n Highrs.**);

Memorial Plaque (**James Main Wallace**);

Trio extremely fine, plaque well-polished (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE JAMES MAIN WALLACE was born in Holywood, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, but later lived in Kirkcudbright. He enlisted for Great War service with the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Dumfries, and was present with the 1st Division during the offensive to take Aubers Ridge. Launched on 9 May, it was soon after considered a disastrous attack, resulting in heavy casualties with little or no gain. A lack of artillery ammunition was cited as the cause of this failure, which brought about the 'Shell Crisis' of 1915. Private Wallace was killed in action during this attack on 9 May 1915, where the Cameron Highlanders and Black Watch had led and attack as the 1st wave of the 1st (Guards) Brigade just after 4.00pm. His name is commemorated at the Le Touret Memorial, France.

236

The Great War 'Longueval & Delville Wood' Interest Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Sergeant John Harris Marlowe, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on 1 September 1916 at Longueval, being 'hit whilst taking his gun into action' and who as recorded by his battalion Chaplain Rev. Arthur Buxton 'refused to go back, although unable to keep up with his men', with small archive of photos and material. He had in civilian life been Valet and Butler to Mr Drabble of Brockhurst Hall, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**Z-1461 Pte J. H. Marlowe. Rif. Brig.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**Z-1461 Cpl. J. H. Marlowe. Rif. Brig.**);

Memorial Plaque (**John Harris Marlowe**);

Trio extremely fine, plaque well-polished (3)

£240-280

Sergeant John Harris Marlowe was born c.1883 at Basingstoke, near London. Working as a Footman and Butler, he saw service in and around Cheshire with Lady Delamere, Mr W. H. Verdin of Darnhall Hall, and latterly under Mr Drabble at Brockhurst Hall. He joined the Rifle Brigade on 3 September 1914, seeing service on the Western Front from February 1915. He was wounded at the Battle of Hill 60 during a fall into a large artillery crater. Having returned to the Front after his recovery, he was later killed on 1 September 1916 during the Battalion's attack to retake Trenches lost to the East of Delville Wood, and suffered heavy casualties. His battalion's Chaplain, the Reverend Arthur Buxton recorded his death later in a letter to the family, offered with this lot:

"It is with deepest regret that I have to tell of bad news, respecting Corporal, or rather, Sergeant, Marlow. He was in an attack on Sept 1st, and was hit while taking his gun into action. He refused to go back, although unable to keep up with his men, he followed them as best he could. His men, of course had to go on, and the next they knew, was when some returned next morning, and found him dead, dear fellow. It is heartrending, but it was a "noble" ending, to a splendid life, few men, would have carried on as he did, after being hit."

Offered with portrait photographs, letter in full as above, newspaper cuttings, memorial scroll, postcards etc., in a surprisingly complete and fascinating WWI group. His name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

237

A Great War Group of 4 awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals Frank Simpson, Royal Navy, who served for over 10 years as Yeoman of Signals aboard the Royal Yacht Victoria & Albert, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**197767, F. Simpson, Y.S., R.N.**);

British War Medal (**197767 F. Simpson. C.Y.S. R.N.**);

Coronation Medal 1911;

Masonic 'Cavalry Lodge' Secretary's breast badge, silver-gilt, by Fattorini & Sons, Bradford, obverse engraved '**Presented to Bro. Simpson C.P.**', reverse engraved '**by the Cavalry Lodge For Services Rendered 1921-22**' bearing silver hallmarks for Birmingham dated 1921, in case of issue;

Offered with small item of naval insignia, *toned, very fine or slightly better* (5)

£80-120

CHIEF YEOMAN OF SIGNALS FRANK SIMPSON was born 15 August 1882 at Shandport, Hants, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 20 June 1898. He became a Signaller on 15 August 1900 whilst aboard H.M.S *Prince George* and continued to be promoted in this specialist role. He came aboard H.M.Y. *Victoria & Albert* on 26 July 1904 as 2nd Yeoman Signaller, being soon after promoted to Yeoman Signaller, and he remained with this prestigious vessel until 10 August 1914 at the outbreak of WWI. It was also during this period of service that he received the 1911 Coronation Medal (roll confirmed). He served throughout WWI aboard the ships *Hermione*, *Venerable*, *Hindustan* and *Royalist*, receiving his medals whilst aboard H.M.S. *Cordelia* c.1920-21. He retired from further service on 14 August 1922, at the rank of Chief Yeoman of Signals.

238

An Imperial Service Medal Group of 3 awarded to Private Joseph Stanley, Royal Army Medical Corps, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**1549 Pte. J. Stanley. R.A.M.C.**);

Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., with reverse brooch pin for wear (**Joseph Stanley**);

Toned, about extremely fine (3)

£50-70

239

An Imperial Service Medal Group of 3 awarded to Private Edmund George MacReady, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**241968 Pte. E. G. Mac Ready. R. War. R.**);

Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., in case of issue, with reverse brooch pin for wear (**Edward George MacReady**);

Also offered with a silver-gilt and enamel 'Royal Antidiluvian Order of the Buffaloes' badge, in case of issue, engraved to the recipient and dated 'Dec. 2nd 1927', bearing hallmarks for Birmingham dated 1927, and 2nd Warwickshires Brass cap badge;

Generally toned, about extremely fine (5)

£80-100

240

An Interesting Great War P.O.W. Pair & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Ernest William Smith, 1st/5th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), late Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was wounded in the arm and taken Prisoner of War by German Forces at Rheims, he later died at home upon release, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**G-60033 Pte. E. W. Smith**);

Memorial Plaque (**Ernest William Smith**);

Extremely fine or better (3)

£150-200

PRIVATE ERNEST WILLIAM SMITH was born in Islington, London, and he enlisted for Great War service with the Royal West Surrey Regiment at Wood Green, being then a resident of Hornsey. Having worked as a Brakeman with the Great Northern Railway, he later served as a Signaller with the 1st/5th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), with whom he was wounded in action in the arm at Rheims, where he was taken as a prisoner of war. As a result of his wounds and the privations of being a 'P.O.W.' he contracted Nephritis and was released to recover back in Britain, but died soon after. He died on 31 December 1918, being buried at Hitchin Cemetery near his parents' home.



241

A Great War Pair & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private James Sydney Swinden, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, killed in action during the Salonika Campaign on the first day of the offensive at Kumli, the 15th of April 1918, where the 2nd Cheshires suffered 50% casualties, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**315439 Pte. J. S. Swinden. Ches. R.**);

Memorial Plaque (**James Sydney Swinden**);

With original memorial certificate, portrait photo in uniform, and contemporary memorial poster;

Extremely fine or better, tiny verdigris spots to plaque (3)

£180-220

PRIVATE JAMES SYDNEY SWINDEN was born in 1896 in Horley, Surrey, and he enlisted for Great War service with the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment at Camberwell, London. He was present with this battalion in Salonika, where he was killed in action on 15 of April 1918. This date coincides with a fierce offensive launched on the evening of 14/15 April in the face of vastly superior Bulgarian numbers near the Struma River in and around the village of Kumli just 50 miles to the northeast of Thessalonika. Consolidating their position around Kumli, with outposts near Kjpri and Barakli, they repelled numerous bayonet attacks and bomb attacks, and endured sustained sniping and shelling. The 2nd Cheshires suffered roughly 50% casualties, and only after 3 days of fighting were they relieved. It would appear that Private Swinden died on the first day of the offensive, and his name is commemorated at the Doiran Memorial.

242

A Great War Mesopotamia Casualty Pair awarded to Private Stafford Victor Thornell, 13th Hussars, who died of wounds received on the 6th of May during the advance on Kirkuk, near Mosul, Iraq, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**32971 Pte. S. V. Thornell. 13-Hrs.**);

Surface scuffs to second, otherwise extremely fine (2)

£80-120

PRIVATE STAFFORD VICTOR THORNELL was born in Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol, enlisting for Great War service with the 13th Hussars at Shirehampton. Serving during the Mesopotamia Campaign, he was wounded in action on 6 May, 1918, near Kirkuk, which was captured the next day on the 7th May as part of the drive towards Mosul. As recorded in the regimental history, he died from these wounds just the day after. He may have also taken part in the 13th Hussars' gallant cavalry charge at Lajj on 5 March 1917, which whilst largely unknown to the public, is considered amongst the regiment's finest charges advancing at a gallop with swords drawn towards the facing Turkish forces.

243

A Great War 'First Day of the Somme' 'Manchester Pals' Casualty Pair awarded to Private Richard William Viggers, 17th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (2nd City Pals), who was killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the Battalion's attack upon Montauban, where although advancing as instructed at a slow walk, they captured the village despite heavy casualties. This was one of only a handful of successes achieved on the day, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**26435 Pte. R. W. Viggers. Manch. R.**);

Toned, about extremely fine (2)

£240-280

Private Richard William Viggers, was born in Audlem, Cheshire, the son of Alfred and Mary Ann of Stocktons Cottage, Newhall, Cheshire. He served with the 17th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and was present during their attack upon the village of Montauban on the First Day of the Somme on 1 July 1916. Private Viggers was killed during this offensive, which resulted in the successful capture of Montauban village as they advanced 'in perfect order at a slow walk' behind the creeping barrage in the face of enemy machine guns. The first 48 hours of the capture of Montauban cost the 17th Manchesters 8 officers and 350 men, from the 900 who had gone over the top. Private Viggers's name is commemorated on the Thiepval memorial.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

244

A Great War Casualty Pair awarded to Rifleman Robert Alexander Furness, Rifle Brigade, late Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on 15 October 1918 whilst serving on attachment to the 1st / 8th Battalion London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**137076 Pnr. R. A. Furness. R.E.**);

Medals mounted on card for display, *lightly toned, about extremely fine* (2)

£80-120

RIFLEMAN ROBERT ALEXANDER FURNESS, of 15 Rossie Place, Edinburgh, initially joined the Royal Engineers for WWI service, but was transferred to the Rifle Brigade, before then serving on attachment with another regiment the 'Post Office Rifles' of the London Regiment. It was with this unit that he died of wounds on the 15th October 1918, and was later buried at the Houchin Cemetery, France, close to the 6th Casualty Clearing Station.

245

A Great War Casualty Pair awarded to Private James Porter Stevens, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (British Columbia Regiment), killed in action on 10 October 1916 during the fierce and often 'hand-to-hand' trench-fighting which took place during the capture of 'Regina Trench' (or *Staufen Riegel*) on the Somme near Thiepval, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**447543 Pte. J. P. Stevens. 2-C. M. R.**);

Lacking ribbons, *toned, extremely fine* (2)

£80-120

PRIVATE JAMES PORTER STEVENS was born on 9 May 1883 at Rhodes, Manchester, the son of Thomas Stevens and Elizabeth Boyle, of Kilmarnock, Scotland. He attested for Great War service at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, on 27 August 1915, joining the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was killed in action on 10 October, 1916, during the fighting to take 'Regina Trench' near Courcellette, France. Having already taken 'Hessian Trench' some weeks before, the 2nd C.M.R. were involved in the attacks launched to capture and clear the nearby 'Regina Trench', where heavy fighting took place with many casualties on both sides. Private Stevens was buried at the Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt, France.

246

Great War Casualty Pairs (3), British War & Victory Medals awarded to:

245176 Pte. John Lynch, 2nd/5th Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, K.I.A. 26.07.1917

71060 Pte. C. E. Nicholls, Royal Fusiliers, late 2nd London Regiment, K.I.A. 27.08.1918

58236 Pte. Dewi Jones, 10th Bn. South Wales Borderers, K.I.A. 08.10.1918

Generally very fine to extremely fine (6)

£150-200

247

A Great War Pair awarded to Private George A. Prodger, Machine Gun Corps, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**125402 Pte. G. A. Prodger, M.G.C.**);

And: **British War Medals** (3) to (**20890 Pte. H. Unsworth. C. Gds.**), lacking suspension; (**41489 Gnr. J. Sands. R.A.**), suspension very slightly loose; and (**M2-201735 A. Cpl. G. Woodfall. A.S.C.**); *the first good fine, remainder toned extremely fine* (5)

£80-120

PRIVATE HARRY UNSWORTH, of Twyford, Hampshire, died 27 November 1917, whilst serving with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards. He is remembered at the Cambrai Memorial, France.

248

A Great War Pair awarded to Private Peter Simpson, 8th Canadian Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**624867 Pte. P. Simpson. 8-Can. Inf.**), *extremely fine* (2)

£60-80

Private Peter Simpson was born 26 August 1879 in Aberdeen, Scotland, but moved to Alberta, Canada before WWI. His attestation papers show that he has served in the Royal Navy prior to WWI for 14 years.

249

A Great War 'First Day of the Somme' Victory Medal and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Jack Johnson, 2nd Royal Berkshire, late Army Cyclist Corps, late Accrington 'Pals', killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the attack on Ovilliers, where by 9.00am over half the Battalion was lost, comprising:

Victory Medal (**9921 Pte. J. Johnson. A. Cyc. Corps.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Jack Johnson**);

About extremely fine (2)

£180-220

PRIVATE JACK JOHNSON was born c.1897, the son of Mr and Mrs Johnson of 78 Arden Terrace, Accrington, formerly of Whalley Road, Clayton le Moors, Lancashire. Having initially joined the 'Accrington Pals', he was transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps and then onto the Royal Berkshire Regiment. It was with this latter regiment that he took part in the Somme offensive launched on 1 July 1916 the 'First Day of the Somme'. Going 'over the top' in an attack upon Ovilliers, Private Jack Johnson was reported missing on the same day, and later confirmed as killed in action. The 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment 'met tremendous machine gun and rifle fire' and by 9.00am it is recorded that over half of the Battalion (437 men) had been lost. Local news papers published his portrait, and recorded that six members of his family were serving with the colours at that time. He is buried at the Ovilliers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

250

Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (6657 Pte. V. Bundock. R.F.C.) also offered with small gold R.A.F. tie pin (marked 15 Ct); *lustrous extremely fine* (2) £80-120

AIR MECHANIC 1ST CLASS (SOMETIMES ALSO RECORDED AS AIRMAN 1ST CLASS) VICTOR BUNDOCK, the son of Alexander James Bundock, of 29, Princes St., Southend on Sea, died of wounds on 27 June 1917, whilst serving with 21 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps. He is buried at the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium. His Memorial plaque is also known to have passed through a London saleroom in recent years.

251

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (Thomas Doggrell), polished, very fine, and to a scarce yeomanry regiment £50-70

SERGEANT THOMAS DOGGRELL was born in Yenston, Somerset, and enlisted into the Dorset (Queen's Own) Yeomanry at Motcombe, Dorset. He died of wounds on 13 January 1918 in Egypt, and is commemorated at the Jerusalem Memorial.

252

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (Herbert Henry Jury), dark tone, good very fine £50-70

PRIVATE HERBERT HENRY JURY was born in Sevenoaks, Kent, and originally enlisted for service with the Royal West Kent Regiment before transferring to the 20th (County of London) Battalion (Blackheath and Woolwich) London Regiment. He was killed in action on 1 October 1916 on the Somme, where his battalion formed part of the attack upon the Transloy Ridges near Eucaourt. His name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

253

Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (42602. Gnr. J. A. Halliwell.) marked 'Sterling' on lower point of cross to reverse, *good very fine* £80-100

GUNNER JOHN ALLEN HALLIWELL was born on 2 January 1882, the son of Joseph and Anne Halliwell of 14 Marsden Street, Wigan, Lancashire. He joined the 1st Brigade Canadian Field Artillery on 22 September 1914 at Valcartier, Canada, and served on the Western Front in France and Flanders. He died on 28 January 1919, and was buried at Huy (La Sarte) Communal Cemetery, Belgium.

254

A Great War and WW2 Naval Group of 3 awarded to Lieutenant A E King, R.N.V.R., comprising:
British War and Victory Medals (**L.Z. A. E. King. Tel. R.N.V.R.**);
Defence Medal, with original OHMS Box of Issue addressed to 'Lieut. A. E. King, 31 The Mount, Fetcham, Leatherhead' and transmission slip and matching trio of miniatures;
Generally extremely fine (3) £60-80

LIEUTENANT ALBERT EDWARD KING was born 17 June 1899 at Brixton, London, and he joined the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve on 21 May 1917. Serving aboard H.M. Ships *Ganges*, *Pembroke*, and *Warspite*, he was demobilised on 15 February 1919. He appears to have been recalled to further service in WW2 as a Lieutenant, this aspect worthy of further research.

255

A Great War Pair & WW2 Efficiency Medal to the 'Curtis' Family, comprising:
British War and Victory Medals (**203865 Pte. H. P. Curtis R. Berks. R.**);
And Efficiency Medal, Territorial Clasp (**2578009 Sigmn. P.E. Curtis. R. Sigs.**);
Generally toned extremely fine (3) £60-80

256

Miscellaneous WWI and Other Awards, comprising: 1914-15 Trio (**21389 Gnr. M. Grieves. R.A.**) entitled to an SWB for wounds; Mercantile Marine Medal (**Thomas Gillespie**); General Service, 1918-1962, single clasp Malaya, E.I.R. (**1952934 Cpl. R.R. Richardson. R.E.**); The Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), Member's 2nd type breast badge in silver; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (**Arthur Limbert**); Jubilee (Police) Medal, 1887 (**PS, J. Drummond. M. Divn**); *generally extremely fine* (8) £120-150



257

***Sudan Defence Force General Service, 1933, unnamed as issued, toned, small obverse scratch, otherwise about extremely fine, and scarce** £150-200

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



258

***An Interesting 'Operation Market Garden' Arnhem Casualty G.S.M. with Palestine Clasp awarded to Sergeant Frank Herbert Chesson, Army Air Corps, late Royal East Kent 'Buffs'. He was killed in action during an ambush whilst commanding a section of No. 4 Platoon of the 10th Parachute Battalion, 6 miles from Arnhem on 19 September 1944. He was awarded an M.i.D. for Palestine, reputedly for service in connection with the Palestine Police, and may have served as Major-General Roy Urquhart's bodyguard, comprising:**

General Service Medal, 1918-62, single clasp, Palestine (**6285440 Pte. F. H. Chesson. A.A.C.**), second digit of service number and unit officially re-impressed, *toned extremely fine* £500-700

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 13.01.1944 'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'

Sergeant Frank Herbert Chesson was born c.1914 in Kent, and initially joined the Army for service in the Royal East Kent Regiment (The Buffs). Having served in Palestine with the 1st Battalion Buffs, where he may have played a role with the Palestine Police, for which he reputedly earned a Mention in Despatches (this as yet unconfirmed) he later transferred to the Army Air Corps (later the Parachute Regiment). Research suggests that he may have served as bodyguard to Major General Robert 'Roy' Urquhart before *Operation Market Garden*, with the nickname 'Crankie Frankie', and that he may possibly have had some LRDG / SAS involvement.



During *Operation Market Garden* he served in the 10th Parachute Battalion, and commanded No.4 Platoon, landing by Glider at Ginkel Heath. Whilst details are scant, the 9 men in his group appear to have been ambushed and killed instantly alongside the Amsterdamseweg, beside the 6 mile marker from Arnhem. He and his comrades were there given a field burial, before later being re interred at the Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery. Chesson's name is confirmed on the roll for the G.S.M. with Palestine clasp, but it does not appear in the book *'The SAS and LRDG Roll of Honour 1941 47'* by Ex Lance Corporal X, Q.G.M. Concerning the re impressed unit on the medal, it is quite understandable that the unit may have been amended to reflect his later service either prior or after issue. His portrait photo clearly shows a ribband bar with ribbons for the GSM and Africa Star only.

259

A Scarce WW2 Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Group of 4 awarded to Staff-Sergeant F L Brown, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, comprising:

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Territorial clasp (**2058371 S/Sjt. F. L. Brown. R.E.M.E.**);

Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (**22564970 S. Sgt. F. L. Brown. REME.**);

Group swing mounted on bar as worn with gilt metal cap badge, and additional War Medal, *lightly polished, good very fine* (6) £80-120

260

An Interesting WW2 Group of 4 attributed to Flight Lieutenant A. G. Scarlett, No. 547 Squadron, R.A.F., Late S.A.A.F., with RAF pilot's log book, S.A.A.F. log book and a personal annotated photograph album of service in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia during 1941-1942, comprising:

1939-1945 Star;

Atlantic Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Medals unnamed as issued, *toned, a few light hairlines, about extremely fine* (4)

£350-450

Mr A G. Scarlett, of 27 Halifax Street, Upper Sydenham, South London, began RAF pilot training in October 1941, continuing through until 23 December 1941, where his log book suddenly notes 'withdrawn from flying training', having built up nearly 79 hours of flying time, owing to his failure to pass his 'C.F.I.' test. Continuing undeterred, he then transferred to the S.A.A.F. in South Africa and Rhodesia, continuing training in March 1942, and passing his gunner, observer and bombing courses in June that year. He then served as a Navigator in November, largely in Anson Aircraft. He continues in his training in bombing and navigating in Beaufort I aircraft throughout 1943, before embarking on active service with 547 Squadron on 28 January 1944 in Liberator and Blenheim aircraft. With this unit he undertook regular anti submarine patrols, including one particular reconnaissance patrol with HMS *Mauritius* under direct S.O.E. instruction on 27 August seeking to locate an enemy dinghy of some importance. His service continued into 1945, rack ing up 548 hours of operational flying with 547 Squadron. He qualified as a Bombing Leader in late September, 1945, reaching the rank of Flight Lieutenant, and finally resigned his commission on 27 July 1947.

Sold with green R.A.F. Pilot's Log Book, red S.A.A.F. Observer or Air Gunners Log Book, Royal Air Force Note Book, a quantity of copied entries from the record book of 547 Squadron, and interesting annotated photograph album of personal photos taken in South Africa & Southern Rhodesia during 1941 1942, and 'Civil Service Clerical Association' Diary for 1939.

***A WW2 D-Day Interest Group of 4 attributed to Flying Officer Edward Henry Donne, No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who having bailed out successfully from his damaged 'Typhoon' over Caen on 'D-Day' - 6th June 1944, returned to action just 48 hours later. He was killed in action when his aircraft was hit by flak over Lingen on 1 April 1945, comprising:**

1939-45 Star;

Air Crew Europe Star, with clasp 'France and Germany';

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, all four medals privately engraved (F/O E. H. Donne 266 Rhod. Sqdn., R.A.F.);

Group court-mounted, *good extremely fine* (4)

£800-1,000

Ex A.A. Upfill Brown collection. DNW, 25 June 2008, lot 1093

EDWARD HENRY DONNE was born in Wimbledon, London on 27 August 1923, being educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Here he served in the Prince Edward School Cadets as an N.C.O. and first class shot. Having worked previously as a Clerk in the Native Development Department, and based at Umtali, he first was attested for service with the R.A.F. as an A.C. 2, pilot under training in the Royal Air Force on 29 January 1942. Completing his training in Rhodesia, he proceeded overseas to the U.K. in March 1943, joining No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron, a Typhoon unit, as a Sergeant Pilot, in January of the following year. Compelled to take to his parachute five miles north west of Caen on D Day, he reported back to his unit 48 hours later.

He was soon after commissioned, and 'Ted' Donne remained actively employed on numerous sorties with No. 266 until he was reported missing on 1 April 1944. His death was subsequently confirmed when his Typhoon downed by flak in the Lingen area during armed reconnaissance was discovered as a wreckage at Lonneker, near Enschede, Holland, and his remains interred in the local cemetery. His mother was sent his campaign medals in August 1949. This lot offered with a file of related research, including a photocopied photograph of 266 Squadron personnel, including Donne, and an original but later Rhodesian Government condolence / transmission slip, and an original Record of Service supplied by the H.Q. of the Rhodesian Air Force in 1979.



***An Interesting WW2 POW and Long Service Group of 5 awarded to Master Signaller Charles William Evans, No. 99 Squadron, Royal Air Force, whose aircraft was forced down by enemy fighters to land in Sicily on 20 November 1940 whilst en route to the Middle East. He was held in Italian and German P.O.W. camps until finally liberated by the Russians in 1945, and later saw intense service during the 'Berlin Airlift' with No. 40 Squadron, taking part in some 244 lifts, comprising:**

1939-1945 Star;

Air Crew Europe Star;

Africa Star;

War Medal, 1939-1945;

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct, E.I.I.R (M. Sig. C. W. Evans. (619037) R.A.F.);

Medals court mounted for display, *toned good very fine* (5)

£800-1,000

CHARLES WILLIAM EVANS, of 27 Cedar Road, Aintree, Liverpool, was born 6 February 1921, and he enlisted for service with No. 99 Squadron, Royal Air Force on 28 August 1938. Charles William Evans was a Wireless Operator with the crew which was flying Air Marshall O T Boyd to be Deputy AOC in C of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East. On 20 November 1940; whilst en route to the Middle East, their aircraft was forced by enemy fighters to land in Sicily, whereupon they were taken prisoner of war by the Italians. Air Marshall Boyd escaped from a villa in Italy along with General O'Connor who had been captured in the desert and returned to Great Britain, however Charles Williams remained a P.O.W. in Italy (Sulmona) until late 1943, and then in Germany (Stalag IVB at Muhlberg) until 21 April 1945, when finally liberated by Russian forces.

In the years that followed he was transferred from 99 Squadron to 242 Squadron, and then on to 40 Squadron to assist during *Operation Plain Fare* (or the 'Berlin Airlift') of 1948-49, where Evans took part in some '244 ½' lifts as Radio Operator according to his logbooks. He continued to serve until March 1966 and reached the rank of Master Signaller, and he undertook various types of radio and radar work, as well as missile weapon training. This lot offered with 3 Flying Log Books, bronze 'Royal Life Saving Society' medal in case of issue, copied POW questionnaire, a quantity of original documentation and photographs, and censored Italian POW postcard.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

263
A WW2 & Air Efficiency Award Group of 4 awarded to Flight Lieutenant E. A. J. Evans, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, comprising:
 France and Germany Star;
 Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;
 Air Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (**Fg. Off. E. A. J. Evans. R.A.F.V.R.**);
 With O.H.M.S. box of issue, transmission slip, silver R.A.F.V.R. lapel badge (reverse numbered '101501') and R.A.F. button, *generally extremely fine* (6) £100-150

264
A WW2 Group of 5 awarded to Sergeant H Wright, Royal Artillery, comprising:
 1939-1945 Star;
 Africa Star;
 Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;
 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial Clasp (**1440160. Sjt. H. Wright. R.A.**);
 With silver Royal Artillery tie-pin and lapel badge, and two OMHS boxes of issue, one addressed to 'Mr. H. Wright, 7 Cambray Rd., Balham, London', *extremely fine* (7) £80-120

265
Miscellaneous WW2 Special Constabulary or Home Guard Groups (3), comprising:
 Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R. with clasp 'The Great War 1914-18' (**Samuel G. Oyler**), with Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, with two silver A.R.P. badges;
 Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. (**Vincent H. P. Drake**), and Defence Medal, with original box of issue and transmission slip addressed to Bristol;
 Defence and War Medals 1939-1945, with original OHMS cases of issue to Mr E A Hart, Bristol;
The first tone very fine, remainder practically as issued (9) £50-70

266
Miscellaneous WW2 Medals and Awards, comprising: 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star (reverse marked 'COPY'); Africa Star, Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; Australia Service Medal (**Nx83649 S. K. Rogers**); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. (**George Gibson**); Service Medal of the Order of St John, in silver, with 2 5-year service clasps (**22139. D/Supt. H. Wale No.3015 S.J.A.B. 1940**); *generally about extremely fine, the last with small rim nick to reverse* (12) £80-120

267
General Service, 1918-62 (2), G.VI.R., 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (**111952 Rfn. Jith' Dr Rai. 3/10 G.R.**); and single clasp, Malaya (**21145424 Rfn Jasral Limbu 7 G.R.**), with a pair of Gurkha Engineers white metal cap badges, *generally very fine or slightly better, the second toned* (4) £80-120





268

***A Scarce and Interesting Falklands Group of 3 awarded to Lance-Bombardier G. Wallace, of 8 (Alma) Commando Battery, this unit known as the 'Black 8', part of 29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery. This unit provided three 105mm guns in support of the 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment during the attacks upon Darwin and Goose Green on 27-28 May 1982, where their guns were 'in action almost continuously' comprising: General Service Medal, 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (24268811 Lbdr G Wallace RA); South Atlantic, 1982, with rosette (24268811 Gnr G Wallace RA);**

United Nations Medal for Cyprus, UNFICYP;

Medals court-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin as worn, with matching miniature group, *the first a proudly polished very fine, remainder good very fine or better* (6) £800-1,200

Private research confirms that the above recipient served with 8 (Alma) Commando Battery, 29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery. This Regiment formed part of 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, during the Falklands War.

From early on 27 May until 28 May, 8 (Alma) Commando Battery, Royal Artillery, provided artillery support in the form of three 105mm *L118* light guns / howitzers to assist the main attacking force of the 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment (roughly 500 men) during the attacks upon Darwin and Goose Green, which were at that time held by the Argentine 12th Infantry Regiment. Despite challenging high winds, a limited supply of equipment and ammunition, being strafed by enemy *Pucara* aircraft and receiving enemy artillery fire in return, 8 Commando Battery directed their fire towards the enemy targets. As Mark Adkin writes in *'The Battle for Goose Green'*: "During the 14 hour struggle to reach and secure Goose Green these three guns were in action almost continuously." At the end of the battle, a total of 17 British and 47 Argentine soldiers were killed, with 30 to 40 members of 2 Para wounded, and a reported 961 Argentine troops (including 202 Argentine Air Force personnel of the Condor airfield) taken prisoner.

269

***An Interesting N.A.T.O. Campaigns, G.S.M. Northern Ireland and Iraq Group of 4 awarded to Lance Corporal Cookson, Royal Logistics Corps, who is believed to have served as part of 16 Air Assault Brigade during 'Operation Telic' in Iraq, comprising:**

Nato Service Medal, with clasp Former Yugoslavia;

Nato Service Medal, with clasp Kosovo;

General Service, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (25061464 Pte C Cookson RLC);

Iraq 2003, with clasp '19 Mar To 28 Apr 2003' (25061464 Lcpl C Cookson RLC);

With riband bar with rosette to last, *toned, once lightly polished, good extremely fine* (4)

£400-500

Offered with small handwritten card describing details of service, including that of 16 Air Assault Brigade, which played an important role during 'Operation Telic', and which had its own team of Royal Logistics support.

270

Iraq 2003, with clasp '19 Mar To 28 Apr 2003' (Mne M M Brown PO58317L RM), in original white card box of issue with slip and rosette inside, *lightly toned, practically as struck* £300-400



All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



271

MISCELLANEOUS

271

***Duke of Wellington, 'Record of British Valour' Box Medal (or Picture Medal), 1815**, in bronze, by I. Porter, published by E. Orme of Bond Street, London, uniformed bust of Wellington left, *rev.*, Victory seated inscribing 'Record of British Valour' onto a tablet, the box itself containing a complete set of 13 hand-coloured aquatint roundels, 12 depicting battles from the Peninsular War and the last depicting Waterloo, 75mm width (B.H.M. 866, R2; Eimer, *Medallic Portraits of the Duke of Wellington*, 80), roundels separated with minor tear to paper insert at base, *toned, minor contacts marks to lid and faint bruise to edge, otherwise good very fine and scarce [illustration slightly reduced]* £400-600

272

An Interesting Metropolitan Police Group of 4 awarded to Police Constable Edward Gaston, of 'D' (Marylebone) Division, Metropolitan Police, comprising:

Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police issue, with clasp '1897' (PC, E. Gaston. D. Divn);

Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. E. Gaston. D. Div.);

Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C., E. Gaston.);

Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, silver commemorative medal, 50mm, reverse engraved 'Edward Gaston';

First and third lacking ribbons, *medals generally about extremely fine* (4)

£140-180

273

Royal Naval Long Service And Good Conduct (2), V.R., 3rd type (Saml W. Southern. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard); and another, G.V.R. (C.H. 23455 L. Shore, Mne. R.M.); **Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct**, G.V.R. (J,40262 (Dev. B. 12121) J. W. Kendall. A.B. R.F.R.); *all once cleaned with uneven tone, light polishing marks, otherwise extremely fine* (3)

£150-200

274

Volunteer Long Service (2), V.R. (2798, Corpl H. A. M. Hart. 18/Middx V.R.C.); and E.VII.R. (Capt: C. E. Bond. 2 V. B. Norfolk Rgt.), with matching miniature and bronze 'IX Regt' bronze badge/shako plate lacking reverse fittings; *toned, better than very fine* (4)

£100-150

275

Territorial Efficiency, G.V.R. (741666 Sjt. F. Talbot, R.A.); and **Efficiency Medal**, G.VI.R., Territorial Clasp (865350 Pte. A. Ashett. R. Warwicks.); *both toned, the first good fine with several edge bumps and nicks, the second good very fine* (2)

£80-100

276

India General Service, 1936-1939, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (7670 Hav. Jan Mohd., 4-12 F.F.R.); **India Service Medal**, 1939-1945, unnamed as issued; **Indian Long Service and Good Conduct**, G.VI.R. (14869 Nk. Sher Muhammad, Bengal S&M); **Pakistan Independence Medal**, 1947 (3037782 Sep Ghulam Mohd 8 Punjab R.); **Pakistan Republic Medal**, 1956, unnamed as issued; *generally good very fine or better* (5) £70-90

277

An Interesting Officer's WWI & WW2 C.B.E. (Civil), Order of St John 'M.i.D.' and Efficiency Decoration Group of 11, swing mounted with reverse brooch pin by J. R. Gaunt, with original ribbons, *good very fine, and a relatively scarce combination* (11)

£150-200

278

Militaria, 3rd Sikh Infantry Pouch Belt Badge, 1880-1901 type, in silver, 92 x 75mm, *good very fine and rare* £300-400
All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



GALLANTRY & DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

279

A Fine Great War D.S.O. and Bar Group of 4 awarded to Brevet-Major Robert McCowan Hill, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was recommended for his first D.S.O. for '*gallantry and devotion to duty*' whilst attached to the 2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Cuinchy on 23 March 1916, where he amputated the leg of a wounded officer – apparently in the field – '*on the spot and under heavy fire*'. On a second occasion, despite being wounded himself, he went forward into an advance position to treat a full machine-gun team which had been severely wounded, before returning to his post to treat wounded '*all round him*' – working in such conditions for a further 16 hours, comprising:



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels, by Garrard & Co., with bar denoting second award sewn onto ribbon, clasp with reverse brooch pin, in fitted case with named gilt plaquette marked '**Capt. R. McCowan Hill. M.B., R.A.M.C., March 23. 1916**'; 1914-15 Star (**Lieut. R. M. Hill. R.A.M.C.**); British War and Victory Medals (**Capt. R. M. Hill**) the second with MiD bronze spray of oak leaves attached to ribbon;
With original ribbons as worn, *well-toned, good very fine* (4)

£1,500-2,000

D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 16.05.16 (attached 2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) '*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went to an area which was under intense bombardment, amputated the leg of a wounded officer, and attended to other wounded under most difficult and dangerous circumstances. Finally, he accompanied two stretcher cases back under shell fire.*'

Bar to D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 26.11.17 (details published *London Gazette*: 06.04.18) '*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While on the way to battalion headquarters his party was caught in an enemy barrage and four of them were wounded. He at once dressed their wounds on the spot in a most exposed position and under heavy fire. On arriving at the aid post he was informed that a whole machine gun team were casualties in an advanced position. No stretcher bearers were available, and he at once went forward and attended to them on the spot under heavy fire. He then returned and worked at his aid post under intense shelling; often attending to cases in the trench outside when the aid post was full. Casualties were being caused all round him, and he was wounded himself, but, though suffering severely, he remained at duty for sixteen hours until the battalion was relieved. He set a most inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty to all ranks.*'

MiD: *London Gazette*: 05.06.1919 (Brevet Major)

MAJOR ROBERT MCCOWAN HILL was born c.1882 at Ayr, Scotland, the son of William Hill, a commercial traveller from Cambusnethen and who was for a time Provost of Cumnock, and Jeanie Hart Hill (née McCowan) the daughter of the auctioneer John McCowan, also a Provost, & keeper of the Eagle Inn, Cumnock. He was educated at Glasgow University and took a position as House Surgeon at Paisley Royal Alexandra Infirmary, where he married Jeanie McCowan (a nursing sister) in the first ceremony to take place in the Infirmary's chapel, as recorded in newspapers at the time. They then settled in Upper Tooting, London, where he set up a practice before the war.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



During the Great War he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Lieutenant on 5 October 1914. Attached to the 2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, it was at Cuinchy (between Béthune and La Bassée) that he was recommended as Temporary Captain for his first D.S.O in performing an amputation upon a wounded Argyll's officer's leg under 'heavy fire' as well as helping numerous other wounded men on 23 March 1916. He subsequently received his D.S.O. from the King at Buckingham Palace on 27 May 1916.

He was awarded a second D.S.O. in mid late 1917 for once again treating a large number of wounded during an enemy barrage 'in a most exposed position'. His citation records that he went forward under heavy fire to treat a machine gun team 'in an advanced position' and that he continued to work for over sixteen hours in this way. He was also later mentioned in despatches in 1919 and given the rank of Brevet Major on 5 June 1919. After WWI service he returned to medicine, working in South London in Balham/Tooting, and he died on October 8 1958, at Rosedene, 56 Buckingham Way, Wallington, Surrey, aged 75. Worthy of further research regarding the precise location of his second award.

For the medals awarded to his nephew, Captain David Hunter, 7th Battalion Parachute Regiment, see lot 282.



280

***Indian Order of Merit**, Military Division, 1st Type (1837-1912), in silver, with gold wreath and enamel centre, an early award with solid, flat-backed reverse, officially engraved reverse inscription '2nd Class "Order of Merit"', privately named below in upright capitals (**Havildar Cawder Bux**), with silver buckle-type top bar, this missing its central 'tooth', *minor chip to blue enamel at centre, generally toned, good very fine, and rare* £1,800-2,200

Ex DNW, 2 July, 2003

Just 130 awards of the Order of Merit 2nd Class were issued between 1837 and 1912. An early award of this type almost certainly relates to the Indian Mutiny, but as yet a recipient of this name is yet to be discovered. In the 3rd Class, however, two awards made to recipients of a very similar name are known for Delhi: those to Private Khoda Bux, of the 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, and to Private Khodur Bux, Gun Lascar Establishment, attached to No. 4 Coy 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery.

281

***Military Cross**, G.V.R., in fitted case of issue, unnamed as issued, with reverse brooch pin upon ribbon, *attractively toned, extremely fine* £400-500



'The parachutist fights a rather lonely battle, forming an island in enemy country and defending it against attacks from any direction. They have no real front or rear, and get the feeling that he is fighting a war all by himself'
(Lt. Col. R. G. Pine-Coffin, *'The Tale of Two Bridges'* adapted by B. Maddox)

282

The Rare 'Pegasus Bridge' M.C. Group of 6 awarded to Captain David 'Jock' McCowan Hunter, No. 3 Platoon, 'A' Company, 7th (Light Infantry) Parachute Battalion, Army Air Corps, late Royal Scots. His battalion was parachuted in as part of 'Operation Tonga' to provide immediate reinforcements for the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry who had famously seized the key bridges over the River Orne (*Horsa Bridge*) and the Caen Canal (*Pegasus Bridge*) between Benouville and Ranville shortly before. He was recommended for the M.C. for leading his platoon 'all through the day' at Benouville, despite his own serious wounds, and in the face of repeated German counter-attacks led by elements of the 21st Panzer Division, until they were relieved by Lovat's Commandos many hours later. Hunter also served soon after in the Ardennes and Rhine crossing operations, where his Platoon for a time formed the spearhead of the entire 21st Army Group advance into Germany, with Lieutenant Hunter leading his unit from the front. He later , comprising:

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. 'GRI' type, reverse engraved to lower terminal of cross '1944';

1939-1945 Star;

France and Germany Star;

Defence Medal;

General Service Medal, 1918-1962, single clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**Lt. D M Hunter AAC**);

Operation Overlord Commemorative Medal, gilt metal;

Group swing-mounted on bar as worn, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (6)

£7,000-9,000

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 31 August 1944 'for gallant and distinguished services in Normandy' (The original recommendation states: 'During the air borne action at Benouville on 6 June 44 this officer received a very painful head wound early on in the day. The fighting was of a most strenuous nature but despite his wound Lt Hunter was always to the forefront of the fight encouraging his men by his own outstanding example. He continued to fight with the Company all through the day and was eventually evacuated when his Company was relieved by a counter attack. The example and devotion to duty of this officer was quite outstanding and contributed largely to the success of the operation.'))



Captain David McCowan Hunter was born on 28 August, 1922, at Burnholme, Cumnock, Scotland. He joined the army in January 1942, having obtained his OTC certificates from George Watson's College in Edinburgh and at St Andrews, he went straight to O.T.C.U. at Barmouth, Wales in June 1942, being commissioned into the Royal Scots as 2nd Lieutenant on 6 June 1942. In December 1943 he volunteered to join the Parachute Regiment, transfer ring from the oldest regiment to the newest (mainly 'to impress the girls', as recorded in his personal memoir), and after four weeks of intense physical tests and parachute training he joined the 7th (Light Infantry) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, part of the Army Air Corps in late January 1944. This new elite unit, created in 1942, initially included the Glider Pilot Regiment, seventeen Battalions of the Parachute Regiment, the Air Landing Regiments, Air Observation Post Squadrons, and by 1944 would include elements of the Special Air Service. The 7th Battalion formed part of the larger 6th Airborne Division which would play a major role on 'D Day'. Lieutenant Hunter was initially posted to a reserve company, but once 'Haggis' Fleming was injured by a dropped grenade, 'Jock' Hunter was recommended by the Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Pine Coffin (aptly nicknamed 'Wooden Box') to lead "A" Company's No.3 Platoon as Platoon Commander. This came at the expense of several more established English officers, as the platoon contained a number of Scotsmen amongst its number. This turn of events led to his participation in 'Operation Tonga'. Lieutenant Hunter's superb memoir recalls the tension ahead of the parachute drop:

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'Pegasus Bridge', 1944

"We arrived at the airfield in the evening of 5th June. We then filed past the WAAF parachute packers who handed us our parachutes. "I hope that's not your dirty washing in there", I said to the attractive girl who handed over my bag. We took off just before midnight and in about an hour we were over the DZ (drop zone). Anti aircraft flak exploded around us causing the plane to shudder... Six planes carrying our brigade, the 5th Parachute Brigade, were in fact shot down, at least one of them was with our battalion and these men were all lost... Finally the green light came on and one after another we plunged through the large hole in the floor of the plane. As I jumped I felt the sudden swish of the plane's slipstream and, before I had time to panic, the sudden tug on my shoulders as my chute opened. It wasn't the WAAF's underwear after all. As I floated down I could briefly admire the view and quite dramatic it was as lines of red tracer bullets shot through the darkness criss crossing in different directions..."

"The 7th Battalion pathfinder was Lieutenant John Rogers. I saw his green lamp flashing and eventually made contact with him. He told me that he was in the wrong place but he was able to direct me to the RV, a small wood in a gully. Colonel Pine Coffin and my company Commander Major Nigel Taylor were already there. By 2.30 am less than 40% of the battalion had turned up. The other half of my platoon had not turned up (they had been dropped some miles away and turned up some days later). The CO had received the signal from the bridges that the assault by the glider coup de main force had been successful and the bridges were held intact....The CO decided he could not delay further. He left his second in command Major Steele Baume (where do the English get these names?) to pick up any stragglers. A Company was sent over the bridges. One was later to be called "Pegasus Bridge" after the insignia of the Airborne Forces. I went first, leading my depleted platoon. It was still dark. There were a few bodies lying on the bridges. I couldn't make out whether they were ours or theirs. It was my very first experience of death. I was still only 21. A tank was burning on one of the bridges and ammunition was exploding from it. I dashed past this in some trepidation. I was rushing into the unknown."

"A" company in particular bore the brunt of the fighting in defence of 'Pegasus Bridge', initially with orders to 'dig in' near a small farm & chateau on the southern edge of the village of Benouville, they were later forced to fight within the town itself. Lieutenant Hunter's platoon suffered several casualties from its already depleted number, with Hunter himself receiving a serious wound to the head & ear from a grenade (from which he would lose a great deal of blood over the day), but soon after still managing to dispatch a German sniper with a well placed rifle round some 50 yards away hiding in a tree. The fighting continued fiercely around them, with several of Hunter's men being taken casualty:

"We were down to about a dozen men and we were really pinned down. Private Pembury who was beside me was badly wounded with a shattered leg. He lay on the roadway which ran alongside the wall of the farm. I took out his two large field dressings and bandaged him up, as best I could. I also gave him a shot of morphine. While I was doing this I put my Sten gun down. Suddenly the door in the wall was flung open. I looked up and was confronted by a German no more than a yard away with his Schmeisser submachine gun pointing right at me. I was a press on the trigger away from oblivion. He hesitated long enough to enable one of my men to send him to oblivion. I sometimes wondered if the poor chap hesitated to kill a soldier who was attending to the wounds of a comrade. It all of course happened in a flash and my man just reacted quicker. In the chaos of the day I never found out who had saved my life. I am sorry to say that he possibly lost his own life."

Despite this narrow escape, Lieutenant Hunter did soon after receive a second wound – this time a gunshot to the armpit, which passed straight through, nicking a nerve and leaving his arm numb. Retreating to the Battalion HQ at the crossroads, the fighting continued in earnest. A German Mark IV tank from the 21st Panzer Division soon arrived, and its '75mm cannon swivelled round towards us and the walls were smashed to bits'. Shortly after afterwards Corporal Killeen confronted the tank 'face to face' with his Bren gun while his comrades attacked it with Gammon bombs and put it out of action, at the cost of Corporal Killeen's life. After ten hours in action Lieutenant Hunter heard bagpipes in the distance at 13:00, and knew that support was on its way, but by which time Hunter recalled that 'it was a bit later for us. Half my men had been killed, the other half wounded'. Continuing to fight in an isolated position, Lieutenant Colonel Pine Coffin later summarised the events in saying: "... "A" Company were, as suspected, surrounded and hard pressed, but nevertheless fighting back hard...(they) had been fighting for 17 hours, unassisted, against superior numbers of infantry supported by tanks and self propelled guns. The Company was in good heart, but tired and weakened by casualties." Lieutenant Hunter's Platoon (and the others of 'A' Company) were the last from the Battalion to be relieved with the 2nd Royal Warwicks' arrival, crossing the bridge at 0100hrs (D Day +1). Faint from blood loss, Lieutenant Hunter was finally evacuated to the beaches and then on to England to recover, during which time even his small 'DUKW' boat taking him from the beach received fire from German aircraft en route. All in all, the 7th Parachute Battalion had held the bridgehead for 21 hours, and Lieutenant Colonel Pine Coffin later proudly remarked that in that time 'not a single German other than prisoners had set foot on the bridge'.

After just two weeks of recuperation Lieutenant Hunter was back with his Platoon in action in the Ardennes during the 'Battle of the Bulge', and also on 24 March 1945 during the advance into German of 'Operation Varsity'. Flying in Dakota aircraft, Lieutenant Hunter, now the only surviving officer from 'A' Company's original D Day Complement, was parachute dropped with his unit from a high altitude, to avoid the heavy anti aircraft fire which caused many casualties – as many as 50 were shot down en route with crew. The result was that they landed off target, and had to proceed on foot before taking part in the general advance. By 7 April 1945 he also took part in the fighting near Neustadt in the vicinity of Hanover. The leading platoon of 'B' Company was ambushed and came under fire. 'A' Company was ordered to move through the wounded and engage the enemy, which they did, taking a number of prisoners. As night fell, Lieutenant Hunter reflected:

"A halt was called and Colonel Pine Coffin came up to give me orders personally. He in particular ordered me to keep well behind my leading section and not to lead from the front as I had been doing (by the same token he shouldn't have been up with his leading Company). I later learned that on the evening of 7th April our Brigade was the furthest advanced troops of the whole 21st Army Group. I feel rather proud to think that my platoon was leading the whole allied advance through Germany at that point."

After the war had been brought to an end, Captain Hunter was employed by the Malayan Police, but returned to civilian life in Edinburgh, working as a solicitor at his own firm 'Hunter and Davidson'. He retired when he was 65, hoping to enjoy a long healthy retirement, with lots of travelling and tennis of which he was an avid player. Sadly, after a long struggle with cancer, he died aged 77, in 1999. This group offered with copies of Captain Hunter's personal memoirs: 'Recollection of D Day' and 'Over the Rhine and on to the Baltic'; signed recommendation letter from Lt. Col. Pine Coffin with regard to future work (describing Hunter as having 'conducted himself with extreme gallantry in action and proved himself a splendid leader of men'); official 'Release Certificate' dated 23 October 1946; original portrait photograph in uniform; and a copy of 'The Tale of Two Bridges' (adapted by Barbara Maddox, based upon the diary of Colonel R G Pine Coffin), damaged Royal Mint case of issue for the Military Cross.

For the D.S.O. and Bar Group of 4 awarded to Brevet Major Robert McCowan Hill, Royal Army Medical Corps (the above recipient's uncle) see lot 279.

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***The D.F.C and Bar Group of 7 awarded to Squadron Leader John 'Jack' Moss, 'C' Flight, 680 Squadron, late 208 Squadron, R.A.F.V.R., twice awarded the D.F.C. for 'courage in resource' shown during several daring reconnaissance runs - the first took place in January 1942 during a reconnaissance flight, where he evaded three enemy fighters by using 'skill and disconcerting tactics' by putting his Hawker Hurricane aircraft into a dangerous and intentional downward spiral and using a sandstorm as a screen, and secondly during a photographic mission over Kos and the Dodecanese despite heavy anti-aircraft fire which threatened his Spitfire. He was later murdered by Chinese terrorists in Malaya in 1948, comprising:**

Distinguished Flying Cross, reverse engraved (P/O. J. Moss 208 Sqn. 1942), with additional second award bar, reverse engraved to lower terminal of cross (1943);

1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star, with clasp 'France and Germany'; Africa Star, with clasp 'North Africa 1942-43'; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, the latter with 208 squadron enamelled badge attached;

Group court-mounted on board, toned, about extremely fine (6)

£3,000-3,500

D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 27 March, 1942 (Original recommendation states: "One day in January, 1942, this officer carried out a photographic reconnaissance of the battle area. While making his run over the area at 20,000 feet, Pilot Officer Moss observed 3 enemy fighters flying to intercept him. Nevertheless, he continued his run for some 8 minutes and, when the attackers prepared to engage him, he put his aircraft into a violent turn and spiralled down to 4,000 feet, which caused the windscreen and hood to become iced up and reduced his visibility to a minimum. When below 4,000 feet, the ice cleared and Pilot Officer Moss observed that the enemy fighters were still in pursuit but, adopting both skill and disconcerting tactics, he cleverly evaded the enemy. He finally eluded his pursuers in a sand storm near a landing ground but he was unable to land there owing to the sand storm. Realising, however, that his petrol was becoming exhausted he flew clear of the tents and mechanised transports and made a safe landing with the undercarriage of his aircraft retracted and without incurring any damage to his camera. He then commandeered a vehicle and returned to his squadron with his photographs. Pilot Officer Moss displayed courage and resource in accomplishing a most valuable reconnaissance.")

Bar to D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 17 December, 1943: 'Flight Lieutenant Jack (John) Moss, 1XF.C. (118471), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 680 Squadron. This officer has completed a very large number of reconnaissances and has displayed exceptional skill and great devotion to duty. In October, 1943, Flight Lieutenant Moss successfully completed a reconnaissance over an area near Cos Island, obtaining valuable information. Some days later, he undertook a similar mission in the Dodecanese area. In spite of heavy and accurate anti aircraft fire. Flight Lieutenant Moss persisted in his task and secured highly important information. This officer has displayed great courage and resolution.'

SQUADRON LEADER JOHN 'JACK' MOSS (1922 1948) was born in Urmston, Manchester on 6 May 1922, the only son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Moss, and sister of Peggy, of 4 Sunningdale Road, Flixton. After enlisting into the R.A.F.V.R. he was trained in Rhodesia under the Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme, being commissioned as a Pilot Officer in August 1941.

Based in Egypt in early 1942, Moss undertook various bomber intercept flights in pursuit of German JU 88 bombers, as well as numerous tactical reconnaissance flights in and around the main areas of action. Mostly flying Hawker Hurricane aircraft, these early flights in January and February included Msus, Acroma, El Adem. It was during one of these early flights on 24 January over Msus in 1942 that he was recommended for the D.F.C., and proved his quality as a reconnaissance pilot as clearly shown in his first D.F.C. citation.

In late July, after flights over the southern sector of El Alamein, he was seconded to No. 2 PRU (Photographic Reconnaissance Unit), and now flying in Supermarine Spitfires, he continued with further Spitfire reconnaissance flights from Heliopolis which included Bardia, Sollum, Matruh, Derna, Gazala, Benghazi and Marsa Briga. For Derna, this was in response to a direct request from the Army regarding the location of mines, which Moss addressed. The following year he was chosen to undertake further dangerous reconnaissance flights this time over Tripoli Harbour and the Castel Benito Aerodrome. The first few missions went smoothly, where he secured photos and recorded 3 'F' Boats in the vicinity, but on 20 January 1943, the 'A Flight' record book notes that he was pursued by as many as 8 enemy ME 109's but that he once again 'successfully outmanoeuvred the enemy'. Between late 1943 and early 1944 he was located in Lakatamia, in Nicosia, Cyprus, where continued to serve with 680 (Photo Reconnaissance) Squadron, taking valuable photos mostly of Rhodes, Crete, and other islands in the Dodecanese.

He demobilised in Malaya in 1946, when he took up work on a rubber plantation. As an Assistant Manager on the Jerantut Estate near Pahang, he was shot and killed during an ambush by six Chinese Terrorists on the 14th of October 1948, at the age of just 26. This group is offered with an original portrait photograph of the recipient and official OHMS envelope with slip for the delivery of his campaign medals showing the above entitlement, and a large quantity of detailed photocopied paperwork taken from various RAF record books detailing his service. Also included in a handwritten note from Peggy Moss, the recipient's sister, confirming her original sale of the medals.

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A Second World War Beaufighter & Mosquito pilot's Burma D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron-Leader John Cotter, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was decorated for numerous 'jungle attack' sorties over Burma and Siam as part of Wing Commander J. B. Nicholson V.C.'s 'No. 27' (Burma) Squadron. He was on one occasion severely wounded in the leg, and overall he accounted for the destruction of more than 100 enemy ground & river targets during his 42 operational sorties, and was in civilian life a notable Welsh Shot-Putt and Discuss Champion, comprising:

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse engraved to lower terminal of cross '1945';

1939-45 Star;

Africa Star, with clasp, North Africa 1942-43;

Burma Star;

Defence and War Medals 1939-45;

Also offered with four prize medals (4), two in bronze, two in silver, all medals held in glazed frame for display, *generally very fine or better* (10) £1,500-2,000

Ex Squadron Leader David Haller Collection, DNW, 25 26 March 2014

D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 12 June 1945 (Original recommendation states: 'During the past 26 months this officer has completed 42 operational sorties over Burma and Siam, 39 in Beaufighters and 3 in Mosquitos, totalling 201 hours operational flying. He has achieved the following results: 14 locomotives destroyed or damaged. 16 large steamers (some river, some coastal type). Many sampans. 60 to 70 motor transport. Much rolling stock. Many locomotive shelters and warehouses. On 26 July 1943, he was hit by L.A.A. fire whilst over Padaung. He sustained severe wounds in the leg. In addition the hydraulics and A.S.I. were put out of action. Despite his injuries, Flight Lieutenant Cotter flew his aircraft 300 miles back to base, landing safely. He was unfit for flying for three months due to his wound. This officer by his disregard for personal safety, and his eagerness to fly on operations as often as possible, has set an example to his brother pilots which is rarely excelled. He is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.')

John Cotter was born on 7 June 1912, at Cork, but moved in early life to King's Norton. He was a major talent in local and national athletics whilst with the Birchfield Athletic Club, becoming the Welsh champion for both Shot Putt and Discuss in 1939 and 1939 (and again for the Shot Putt in 1948 with the Milocarian Athletic Club). He enlisted for service in WW2 with the R.A.F.V.R., being commissioned as Pilot Officer (possibly being stationed in the Far East at Singapore). For a short time he saw service in North Africa with 'No. 272' Squadron, however he was not able to take part in the fighting. The time came soon after, however, when he was posted to newly re-forming 'No.272' Squadron (nicknamed 'The Flying Elephants'). This unit was equipped with *Beaufighter* aircraft, being based initially at Agartala, Bengal in December 1942. In March the following year the Squadron began in earnest with numerous operational sorties harassing enemy forces in Burma and Siam, and fell under the command of Wing Commander J. B. Nicholson V.C. between August 1943 and June 1944. Attacking transport lorries, locomotives, rolling stock, river boats and other strategic and opportunistic targets, 27 Squadron had much success, and Cotter's own tally of enemy targets destroyed was quite remarkable (as shown by his recommendation). These operations presented significant dangers, as Cotter discovered during one particular raid when he was seriously wounded in the shin by small arms fire from below in June 1944, whilst still managing to successfully return to base and recover.

Cotter features frequently as a 'character' in the book '*Beaufighters over Burma*' by David J. Innes, who was himself a pilot in the Cotter's Squadron, and whose book gives personal insight into the Squadron's role in Burma and Siam. We learn from the book that Cotter himself organised the Squadron's calendar of sporting events to maintain morale, and also that he got into the occasional 'scrap' if challenged. He also kept a personal diary of jottings, which once recorded his thoughts about the challenges and deep sadness brought about by the loss of several friends during the campaign:

'... Looking back I can remember only once when I felt like chucking my hand in at "ops." That was when "Chalky" White and Sam Cross failed to return. We had been close friends ever since July of 1942 when Chalky and I were in hospital together [as a result of the fall of Singapore?] and after wards on leave. He was my keen rival at tennis and it would have given him great satisfaction had he ever been able to beat me. Sam Cross was an extremely likeable fellow, immensely proud of his young wife and infant son. Next to myself they had been longer on the Squadron than anyone else. Both would have been genuinely pleased at my D.F.C., and both would undoubtedly have earned one before finishing. When they didn't return I felt I ought to pack it up before I met a similar fate. However, I got over the feeling, and was intensely annoyed when I was posted away from the Squadron ... My narrowest escape was undoubtedly when I was wounded. If the bullet had been a couple of inches higher my knee would have been completely shattered, and if I hadn't been carrying a surplus of maps, the tibia and fibia would have been severely shattered. It was a lucky escape. Lucky, too, my emergency hydraulics worked ...'

Cotter was awarded the D.F.C. for his services in Burma & Siam (as was Nicholson), and having recovered from his wounds fairly later in the war he took a position with Visual Control Post Duties between January and May 1945, before taking up less demanding work with the Secretarial Branch. Soon after he retired with the rank of Squadron Leader in February 1945. This lot offered with a box file of meticulous research detailing all of his sorties in Burma with 27 Squadron, a copy of '*Beaufighters over Burma*', and a copy of the book '*Nicolson VC*' by James Bridley Nicolson.



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An Interesting WW2 'Battle of France' Air Force Cross Group of 4 awarded to Flight-Lieutenant Alfred James Hartley, Royal Air Force, who served as a Sergeant with the British Expeditionary Force in Northern France at the time of the evacuations at Dunkirk in June 1940. Continuing to serve for 12 days after then final boats left Dunkirk, his unit was evacuated on 16 June some 12 days later. He later served as an 'exceptional' Senior Flying Instructor with No.3 Flying Training School in Airspeed 'Oxford' aircraft, for which he was awarded the A.F.C., comprising:

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R, reverse engraved to lower terminal of cross '1944';

1939-1945 Star;

Defence and War Medals;

Offered with 3 original log books, the first of which records '1st, 2nd & 3rd logbooks lost in evacuation from France June 1940', medals court-mounted on board for display, *toned extremely fine* £1,000-1,500

A.F.C.: London Gazette: 01 September 1944 (Original recommendation states: 'Total Instruction hours 2000; completed during last six months 358. This Officer has been a Flying Instructor with the Unit since its formation in 1942 and has commanded a Flight for the past 18 months. He has set a fine example to other Instructors and has run his Flight very efficiently. He is conscientious and reliable.')



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ALFRED JAMES HARTLEY was born 7 March at Ambala, India, and lived at 52 Wilton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire. He joined the RAF on 1 October 1929, joining No.4 Flight Training School. On 1 July 1930 he was assigned to No.9 (Bomber) Squadron, with whom he served until March 1935. After further training and service with the School of Naval Cooperation he went to France with the British Expeditionary Force on 10 October 1939. It was during this time in France that the B.E.F.'s supporting R.A.F. units fought doggedly to defend its ground troops in the face of almost overwhelming German air superiority. Whilst Hartley's first 3 logbooks were lost during his unit's evacuation on 16 June 1940, it would appear from this given evacuation date in his 4th logbook that he was likely serving with the A.A.S.F. (Advanced Air Striking Force). This force, equipped with Fairey *Battle* and *Blenheim IV* light bomber aircraft were no match for the faster and more advanced German fighters, and suffered very heavy losses whilst trying to harry the advancing German Army. After playing a largely underappreciated role during the Dunkirk evacuations, a number of R.A.F. units continued to fight for some weeks later until they were also evacuated between 13 16 June, with Hartley probably amongst the many R.A.F. personnel evacuated from Brest.

After these events, he returned to Britain and served largely in a training capacity. Hartley was rapidly promoted first to Warrant Officer on 11 April 1941, to Pilot Officer, to Flying Officer on 1 October 1941. He became an 'exceptional' flying instructor (as noted in his log books) to the many new recruits joining the R.A.F. who were in great demand to serve in its rapidly increasing ranks. New pilots continued to be in great demand throughout the war, as casualties mounted during the great bombing raids over Germany. Alfred James Hartley was awarded the Air Force Cross for his work as a Senior Flying Instructor on 1 September 1944, now at the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He eventually retired at his own request on 29 September 1947. This lot offered with 3 log books covering his career after June 1940, an original portrait photograph, Application for Pilot's Licence, and other useful research.



286

***The Rare George Medal Group of Four awarded to Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Albert Herriott, Royal Navy, who having served in the Boer War, the Boxer Rebellion at the 'Relief of Pekin' and also in WWI, re-joined the Royal Navy in 1940 at the age of 62, and was awarded the George Medal for 'fortitude and devotion to duty' at Tower Pier whilst fighting incendiaries during an air raid upon the Port of London during the Blitz on the night of 7-8 September 1940 – the first night of the 'London Blitz'. His right arm was shattered during the incident, and was later amputated, and the rest of his party were either killed or wounded, comprising:**

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st Type (1940-47) (Lieut. Cdr. Thomas Herriott, R.N.);

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, no clasp (T. A. Herriott, Lg. Sean. H.M.S. Terrible);

China 1900, single clasp, Relief of Pekin (T. A. Herriott. Lg. Sean, H.M.S. Terrible,);

1914-15 Star (Gnr. T. A. Herriott, R.N.);

Medals swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, lightly toned, occasional marks and small bumps, generally about good very fine (4)

G.M.: *London Gazette*: 23 September 1941 'for fortitude and devotion to duty while serving with a fire party during an air raid on the Port of London' (Original recommendation states: 'The ship was alongside the pontoon of Tower Pier during a heavy raid. Many fire bombs were dropped. Lieutenant Commander Herriott led a party of two Officers and four Seamen on to the pontoon to put out fires, and to bring an A.F.S. pump into action. Soon after midnight a heavy bomb struck the pontoon, killing or mortally wounding the four Seamen and wounding both Officers. Lieutenant Commander Herriott's right arm was shattered and has since been amputated. In spite of this he devoted himself, with total disregard to his own condition, to tending and encouraging the wounded. When a rescue party arrived, he refused to have anything done for himself. He took charge of the work removing the injured. This Officer displayed the greatest courage throughout the whole attack.')

With:

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct, G.VI.R. (M.35674 A. E. Herriott. E.A.I, H.M.S. Dainty); *toned, extremely fine*
£3,000-4,000

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS ALBERT HERRIOTT, was born 3 September 1878 at Lillington, Sussex, and entered the Royal Navy in time to serve as Leading Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Terrible* towards the end of the Second Anglo Boer War. He was also present aboard this ship during the Boxer Rebellion in China, where he took part in the Relief of Pekin. He reached the rank of Gunner, and served for a time aboard H.M.S. *Drake* between November 1904 and January 1910, where none other than Captain John Jellicoe considered Herriott 'Zealous and Promising'. He continued to serve aboard *Seahorse*, *Shannon*, and *Good Hope* before the outbreak of WWI, often taking on additional duties as Navigating Officer.

He served aboard H.M.S. *Duncan* on 8 August 1914, and later transferred to the *General Craufurd* on 6 January 1917 thus being present in support of the First Ostend Raid in April 1918. He was promoted to the commissioned position of Chief Gunner soon after on 13 September 1918, and passed his officer examinations to become Lieutenant on 31 December 1921 whilst serving aboard *Racer*. He continued to serve in this capacity until repeated dislocation of his shoulder appears to have led to his discharge and retirement at Haslar on 3 September 1928, when he was placed on the retired list. He was then promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Retired) on 21 December 1929. In civilian life he resided in Cowplain near Portsmouth, and took up the positions of Chairman of Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council, member of Hampshire County Council.



He re-joined the Royal Navy early in 1940 to serve in WW2, presumably for home service (given his age at 62). While doing so, he was recommended for the George Medal for battling with incendiaries which had fallen on Tower Pier, Tower Bridge, at the Port of London, on the night of 7-8 September 1940. This night was the first night of the London 'Blitz' which would continue unrelentingly for a further 56 nights. Whilst specific details regarding the incident remain scant (other than those provided above), we know that Lieutenant Commander Herriott was seriously wounded and most of his team were killed by a German bomb, and that Herriott lost his forearm as a direct result of his injuries. Tower Pier was located just in front of the Tower itself, and close by the iconic Tower Bridge (see photo, taken on the same evening of 7 September 1940). Herriott was awarded the George Medal the following year, and his picture was included in several important newspapers at that time. He sadly died soon after the culmination of war on 30 July 1946, at the age of 67, being buried at Waterloo Cemetery.

The associated Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to A. E. Herriott (confirmed), is presumed to be a close relation of the recipient, but further investigation is necessary. The remaining entitlement of Lieutenant Commander Herriot (British War & Victory Medals, Defence Medal) is not present with the group, and may never have been received by the recipient.



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***Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R (12213 A-Nk. Din Sher, 3-12 F.F.R.),** lightly toned, suspension pin a touch bent / loose, a few small marks from heat testing, about very fine, and scarce £600-800

I.D.S.M.: London Gazette, 16 April 1942 'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period July, 1941, to October, 1941.'

In WW2 the 3rd (Royal) Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment was part of the 5th Indian Infantry Division during the East African and Western Desert Campaigns. The 3/12th FFR was all but destroyed at El Adem on 15 June 1942, but was later reformed in Egypt before transferring to the 4th Indian Infantry Division.

288
***Military Medal, G.V.R. (232297 Sglr: G. Yare. R.F.A.),** toned, about extremely fine £200-250

M.M.: London Gazette: 17 June 1919

Signaller George Yare served in 'D' Battery, 242nd Brigade, and was from Dawdon, County Durham. He is entitled to an additional WWI pair as shown on his Medal Index Card. Military Medals from this date tend to be late Gazette awards from October 1918.

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***A Scarce M.M. and Bar Group of 4 awarded to Acting-Corporal Arthur James Bates, 2/2 London Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, comprising:**

Military Medal, G.V.R., with silver bar denoting second award (510338 Pte A. J. Bates. 2/2 Lond: F.A.R.A.M.C.-T.F.);

British War And Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (516 A. Cpl. A. J. Bates. R.A.M.C.);

France, Croix de Guerre, with star on ribbon;

Offered with original riband bar for M.M., rosette & pair, single riband bar for M.M. with rosette, and R.A.M.C. brass cap badge, *medals toned, the first three extremely fine, the latter very fine* (4)

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 18 June 1917 510338 Pte. A. J. Bates, R.A.M.C.

Bar to M.M.: *London Gazette*: 23 July 1919 510338 Pte. (A.L.C.) A. J. Bates, M.M., R.A.M.C. (Catford).

France: Croix de Guerre: as yet unconfirmed.



290

***A Fine WW2 'Bomber Command' D.F.M. Group of 4 awarded to Flight Sergeant Jack Eric Ball, No. 76 Squadron, R.A.F.V.R., for his work as an Air Gunner in Halifax Bombers during the successful completion of 30 sorties and 167 operational hours over Germany, comprising:**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1544233. F/Sgt. J. E. Ball, R.A.F.);

1939-1945 Star;

Air Crew Europe Star, with clasp 'France and Germany';

War Medal, 1939-1945;

Group court-mounted, with original air gunner's patch and 76 Squadron badge attached, *medals toned, extremely fine* (4)

£2,000-2,500

D.F.M.: *London Gazette*: 13. October 1944 "This N.C.O. has completed 30 sorties as Air Gunner and flown a total of 167 operational hours against the enemy. He has carried out attacks against many of the heaviest defended of targets including two against Berlin, two against Leverkusen and two against Stuttgart. Flight Sergeant Ball's work as an Air Gunner has always been of the highest order whilst his coolness and presence of mind have contributed in a large measure to the successful completion of his crew's many operational sorties, skilfully handling his guns with unyielding determination and supreme confidence. He has displayed a fine offensive spirit in action and gallantry of the highest order. He is recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

This lot offered with a quantity of copied entries regarding Flight Sergeant Ball's service in 1943 and 1944 with No. 76 Squadron (which had earlier been under the command of Group Captain 'Leonard' Cheshire, V.C.), and a copy of Max Hastings' book *Bomber Command*, which notes several of Jack Eric Ball's counterpart's from No.76 Squadron.



291

***A Documented and Attributed King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom to Leroy H. Luckey, a Flying Instructor and Director of the Terrell Aviation School, Texas, who took part in the U.S. supported program to assist the British War effort by training R.A.F. pilots and aircrew in the United States, comprising:**

King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, G.VI.R., privately engraved (**L. H. Luckey**), with reverse brooch pin, offered with two framed and glazed documents, the first a named award document to the recipient dated 1948 from the British Embassy in Washington, the second a glazed newspaper image of the medal being awarded, *obverse well-toned, about extremely fine*

£600-800

LEROY H LUCKEY, of Miami, Oklahoma, U.S.A., left school to become a Pilot/Mechanic in 1920. Some years later, he became associated with a Flying School Operator, William F. Long, and the two men served as President & Vice President of the local civilian airline company 'Essair', based in Houston, Texas. In response to President Roosevelt's call for a massive re armament campaign in 1939, including a large expansion of the Army Air Corps, Long and Luckey were amongst the first civilian aviation instructors to be awarded contracts to assist with the project.

In 1941, and although the United States had not yet entered the war, the country offered to accept British proposals for the overseas training of RAF pilots and aircrew at American sites. One of those chosen was the Terrell Aviation School, Texas run by Long & Luckey, which became known as R.A.F. no.1 BFTS (British Flying Training School). As mentioned in 'The Royal Air Force in Texas' by Tom Killebrew, Long & his Operations Manager Leroy Luckey were a logical choice to help with this project, given their links to the Army Air Corps and the reputation they had built in the years previous. After reaching an agreement with the R.A.F. Squadron Leader Stuart Mills in late May 1941, training began later that year, whereby Luckey assisted the British war effort by helping to fill the increasing demand for new pilots. For this he work he was officially recognised with the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom:

'(Sun Newspaper, Dec.14 1947) Americans Decorated By British At a reception at the British Vice Consulate, 4325 Avondale Ave., Friday night, Consul General Lewis Bernays, left, bestowed British decorations on two U.S. Army Officers and two civilians...The King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom was bestowed upon Mrs Vida P. Bass...and L. H. Luckey, 4700 Bluff View Blvd. The decorations were awarded for distinguished services rendered in cooperation with British forces during the war.'

292

A Possible 'Berlin Airlift Interest' B.E.M. awarded to Acting Group Captain Arthur Hale, Royal Air Force, comprising:

British Empire Medal, E.II.R., Military Division (**4020362 Sgt. A. Hale. R.A.F.**) in case of issue, with private inscription inside lid reading 'Sgt Arthur Hale For Services In Berlin During The Airlift 1948-1949';

also offered with an erased Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, EIIR;

Good very fine (2)

£250-300

BEM (Military Division): *London Gazette*: 01 January 1963

While further information regarding the recipient and award are scant, a man of this name Acting Group Captain Arthur Hale, B.E.M., Royal Air Force, was awarded the O.B.E. on 14 June 1969 but it seems unlikely that this is the same recipient.

LIFE SAVING

293

Lloyd's Medal For Saving Life, miniature medal in silver, *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£70-80



294

***The Superb Triple Sea Gallantry (Foreign Services) Group of 3 awarded to Patrão Joaquim Lopes, an Honorary Officer in the Portuguese Navy and one of the most important life-saving figures in the Portuguese history. He became something of a national hero through a series of famous life-saving incidents off the coast of Portugal near Lisbon in the 19th century, including saving lives from the crews of 3 British ships. King Luis I of Portugal visited his home to personally thank him after one life saving incident, and he latterly returned his 3 British awards to the Government in London in protest against the British Ultimatum to Portugal in 1890 concerning expansion in Colonial Africa, comprising:**

Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small size in gold (**Joaquim Lopes**), reverse inscribed 'For Gallant and Humane Service to the crew of the Schooner *British Queen*. 1858.';

Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small size in gold (**Lieut: Joaquim Lopes. 1880**), reverse inscribed 'For Gallantry and Humanity';

Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small size in silver (**Joaquim Lopes. 1856.**), reverse inscribed 'For Saving the lives of British Subjects';

Medals swing mounted on relatively modern bar and offered with one red box of issue by 'J. Spilling' of London (hinge broken), *light contact marks and once lightly polished, otherwise toned good very fine to extremely fine, with some lustre*

£4,000-6,000



Joaquim Lopes was born in the Portuguese town of Olhão on 19 August 1798, the son of a fisherman. He started his own career as a fisherman at the age of 10, working with his father, and at that age he was already capable of jumping from the boat, bringing in the sails, climbing the masts and spreading the nets. At the age of 18 he moved to Gibraltar and also to the Algarve, but returned to the Lisbon area of Paço des Arcos at the age of 22. The sea in this area was well known for its treacherous currents, caused by the confluence of the Oeiras and Tagus rivers and the presence of the Atlantic Ocean, and no doubt Joaquim Lopes had an intimate knowledge of the waters around Lisbon and the Portuguese coast. He joined a local 'falua' as a rower, and soon became recognized as the most skilled man in the boat despite his age.

As recorded in the article '*Patrão Lopes, our Hero*' by Carolina Sa Bandeira, his first rescue took place in 1823, when he saved the lives of a local man and his child as they attempted to cross a river despite its strong current, with both falling in. He successfully saved both in two attempts, and was celebrated in the local town. During his long career as a live saver and seaman, Joaquim Lopes rescued many sailors from certain death including the crew of three British ships, one of which was the schooner *Howard Primrose*, the French vessel *Stephanie*, the Spanish brigandine *Achilles* and numerous local Portuguese boats. It is worth noting that no formal life saving service existed at this time, and that such work was provided on a local, volunteer basis.

The wreck of the first British vessel the schooner '*Howard Primrose*' is not recorded by British sources, but Portuguese records confirm that it took place in February 1856. An alarm was sounded by the Forts of São Julião and São Bugio, and Lopes and some other volunteers quickly launched a boat to rescue the ship's crew. After some 6 hours of rowing and battling with the heavy swell and wind, the lifeboat returned to port at Paço des Arcos without having been able to reach the stricken vessel. The decision was then taken to return once again, but this time in a more maneuverable fishing vessel, and as a result the lives of the British Captain and 5 other members of the crew. For this Lopes was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) in silver, as well as some gold sovereigns to share with the crew.

The second incident concerned the wreck of the schooner '*British Queen*' on 24 February 1858. This vessel had become wrecked upon the south bank, west of the Bugio Fort, South Bar of Lisbon, where Lopes (as Master), Joaquim Pedro (also a Master) and Carlos Augusto (Crewman) assisted in the saving of the lives of William Bell and Peter O'Connor of the British ship who were rescued from 'immediate peril, in a gale of wind and a heavy rolling sea'. For this, Lieutenant Lopes was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) in gold.

The third related to the wreck of the barquentine '*Lucy*' of Brixham, Devon, which was wrecked upon rocks near Bujio Laho on 17 February 1880 as it attempted to enter Lisbon Harbour. A lifeboat was sent out once again under the command of Joaquim Lopes, now at the advanced age of 82 years old, who displayed 'remarkable coolness and courage' throughout (*The Sea Gallantry Medal* by Scarlett refers), and effected the safe recovery of the British crew who had been in 'extreme peril'. For this incident one gold medal and 11 silver were issued to Lopes and his crew.

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Also of note was his participation in the rescue of the crew of the yacht *Admiral* in 1862. Lopes and his companions saved the entire crew of this vessel which had 'shattered' in a thunderstorm, and for this King Luis made a visit in person to Joaquim Lopes' humble home. When asked how many lives Lopes had saved, he answered: "I counted up to three hundred. But after that I lost count!" As a result he was awarded the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword chain by King Luis for courage, loyalty and merit in 1866. Many other countries including France, Spain and Britain also bestowed awards on Joaquim Lopes for his life saving work receiving a reported 11 medals in total.

Some years later in 1890, Patrão (or Captain) Joaquim Lopes returned his British awards to the government in London in protest against the 1890 British Ultimatum. This ultimatum was seen as being in breach of the Treaty of Windsor of 1386, as it forced the retreat of Portuguese military forces in Africa between the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique (most of present day Zimbabwe and Zambia), which were claimed by Portugal but which directly clashed with British aspirations of creating a Cape to Cairo Railway. When Portugal eventually gave in to British demands, it was seen as a national humiliation and serious insult against Portugal Britain's oldest ally. Violent protests duly followed in Lisbon and the Union flag was publicly burnt, and clearly Patrão Lopes felt that he could not wear his British medals in good conscience as a result.

As Joaquim Lopes grew older he became unable to take to sea, but he reportedly remained on watch outside his house for hours on end, making sure all was well on his 'patch' of the coast. Never a rich man, he always made a point of sharing any money for his rescues with his poorer colleagues. Joaquim Lopes died at the age of 92 on 21 December 1890, and a funeral cortege of ships took him along the Tagus River to São Roque for his funeral service. He was then buried in the nearby Occidental Cemetery. Many years later a statue was erected in the seafront gardens at Olhão in 1972 to his lasting memory.

Ex Glendining, 15 December 1966, lot 522



END OF SALE

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-

- (i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
- (ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd ;
- (iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
- (iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"Bidder" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;

"Buyer" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;

"Seller" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;

"M&E" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ, company number 4198353.

"Buyer's Expenses" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;

"Buyer's Premium" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Important Information for Buyers;

"Hammer Price" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;

"Purchase Price" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;

"Reserve Price" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-

(i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;

(ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;

(iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.

(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third

parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

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(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number,

date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

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6 July 2017

Morton & Eden Ltd.

St George Street

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Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

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Drawn on a recognised UK bank.

Foreign cheques will not be accepted.

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All credit and non-UK debit card payments are subject to a surcharge of 2%.

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Signed	Date

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Card Number	
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Expiry Date	Issue No. (debit cards only)
Security Code (last 3 digits on back of card)	
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Cardholder Signature (By signing this you are authorising payment for this sale)	

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